

In the aftermath of the British elections:

Foreign policy may not concentrate on the Middle East

By Len Rockingham
Star London Correspondent

LONDON — The voters of Britain have long had the reputation of being fickle and distrustful about their political leaders, not willing to give any party more than one comfortable term in office. It has been like the half-time rule in football, with the government having to change places with the opposition after five years of playing with the sun behind them.

Last Saturday the British voters changed the rules of politics, so to speak. Not only did they return to power the previous government, but they gave it a greatly increased majority, four times bigger than before the election. The prime minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher, called it a historic election. And so it was, for her Conservative Party won 397 of the 650 seats in the House of Commons, a majority of 144 over all the opposition parties combined. And that is the biggest parliamentary majority in 40 years.

Statistics apart, it is clear that this election was historic in other respects too. It has brought about drastic changes in the opposition parties. Both the Labour Party and the new Social Democratic Party lost seats and both parties now face leadership changes, following the decisions by Mr Michael Foot and Mr Roy Jenkins respectively to resign. Much younger leaders are likely to emerge and, with the promotion of younger men and women in Mrs Thatcher's government, it is clear that the election result has brought youth to the front in British politics.

But the main focus of attention now is on Mrs Thatcher and on what she intends to do with her handsome new mandate from the electorate. Despite the fact that the Conservative share of the national vote actually fell slightly and that the size of the Conservative majority was partly due to the Social Democratic-Liberal alliance splitting the anti-Conservative vote, this was clearly Mrs Thatcher's election and her triumph. Her resolute approach to politics, her appeal to individual self-respect and to private enterprise paid off. She now

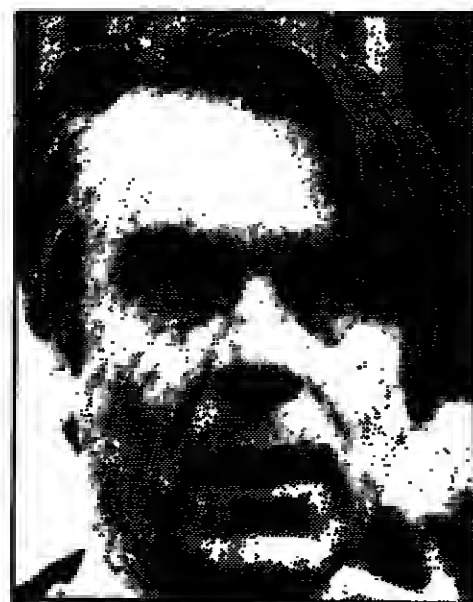
intends to take a firm grip on the country, but will she be able to shake Britain free from its long-standing problems and its spirit of defeatism?

Her first act this weekend was to reshuffle the senior posts in her cabinet, which she characteristically introduced with the remark that she was not a butcher, but had learned how to carve a joint, (fearing the Sunday joint of meat is the man's job in most British households). The expectation was that she would rid her cabinet of the so-called "wets", who think her economic policies are too tough, and fill their places with dedicated, no-nonsense Thatcherites. To some extent this has happened and the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, is certainly a tough economist. But there are still some "wets" around, which has led commentators to conclude that the prime minister is as much a shrewd and cautious politician as she is a resolute leader. Whether this shrewdness will also be reflected in the policies of her new administration will remain to be seen.

Another interesting change is the sacking of Mr Francis Pym and his replacement as foreign secretary by the former Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe. This move had been long forecast, but it has come as a shock nonetheless, and does not reflect well on the prime minister's ability to accept people with different points of view.

It has long been an open secret that Mrs Thatcher and Mr Pym did not enjoy good personal relations. One newspaper said they failed to achieve the rapport necessary for cabinet colleagues, but that is putting mildly. Mr Pym, the Eton-educated gentleman landowner, did not have much time for the clever grocer's daughter who had achieved the highest office by sheer will power. And yet it was Mr Pym who had come to her rescue when Lord Carrington resigned as foreign secretary at the time of the Falklands crisis.

Mr Pym's qualities as foreign secretary were amply demonstrated in his handling of Middle



David Owen: Hopeful to lead the SDP

East affairs. He had worked hard to repair the damage to Anglo-Arab relations caused by the many postponements of the Arab League delegation's visit to London. And when King Hussein announced in April that talks between Jordan and the PLO had broken down, Mr Pym immediately flew to Amman to offer his services to keep the momentum for peace going. As one Arab diplomat in London said: "Mr Pym was forceful, clear headed and understood very well where we stood."

As far as the Middle East is concerned, the new British foreign secretary is an unknown quantity. He is not known to have visited any Arab country before January, when he went to Saudi Arabia as chairman of the interim committee of the IMF and, in any case, the Middle East will not be top of his agenda. That priority is occupied by the European Community and the negotiations in Luxembourg, which Sir Geoffrey Howe has already



Francis Pym: Fired from the new cabinet

begun, in preparation for this week's European summit in Stuttgart.

Perhaps more worrying for Britain's friends in the Middle East is the departure of Mr Deputy, Mr Douglas Hurd, for a new post as Home Office. Mr Hurd, who was also Deputy Lord Carrington, was the minister most concerned with relations with Arab countries. It was he who handled relations with the PLO in the breakthrough of meeting Mr Yasser Arafat in Algiers recently. Along with Mr Hurd, the other members of the Foreign Office team have gone to other jobs, to be replaced by Mrs Young (a close associate of the prime minister's), Mr Malcolm Rifkind and Mr Peter Luce.

So like so many other aspects of policy, the policy under Mrs Thatcher's second administration, remains unclear for the time being.

IN BRIEF

● SANTIAGO — Five armed men burst into an apartment on Wednesday and abducted the union leader who organized nation-wide protests against President Augusto Pinochet's military government, a colleague said. At least one person was killed and 350 people arrested as hundreds of thousands of Chileans joined in the largest anti-government demonstrations in 10 years of military rule. Pinochet responded by vowing to crack down if necessary, whatever the cost.

● TEL AVIV — An Israeli patrol making its rounds on Tuesday night at the 'Ain Hilwe refugee camp in South Lebanon shot dead a man after calling to him to stop and firing warning shots in the air, the military command said. The command said the patrol spotted a "suspicious figure" and ordered him to stop, but he continued fleeing even after warning shots were fired. It said the soldiers then shot at the man and he was killed.

● LONDON — Britain's re-elected Conservative government may restore the death penalty, with surveys showing most of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's legislators — and most Britons — in favour of it. A Gallup survey of 4,141 voters during last week's ballot, which gave Mrs. Thatcher a second term with a hugely increased majority, showed that 90 per cent thought a new House of Commons vote on the death penalty would be a good thing.

● BERLIN — Heinz Barih, a former Nazi SS officer who admitted taking part in the massacres of 734 villagers in France and Czechoslovakia during World War II, has appealed the life sentence imposed on him by an East Berlin court.

● ISLAMABAD — A woman and two men were stoned to death in an Afghan refugee camp on Monday by a mob incensed at discovering the woman had taken a lover, newspapers reported on Wednesday.

● DAMASCUS — Leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization's largest faction, Fatah, are gathering this week for a crucial series of meetings

aimed at ending a military against Yasser Arafat. The leader is expected once again to face heavy criticism.

● LONDON — Opposition Labour Party leader Michael Foot, 69, whose party was defeated in last Thursday's British election, charged on Wednesday that opinion polls played a malign role in the campaign. He urged his socialist party to split the left-right feud, to "emerge from the shadows, bogs and sands and unite in comradeship to fight the next election."

● MANAMA — The emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Bin Salman Al-Khalifa, and US President Ronald Reagan are to review the Middle East peace process and the situation in the Gulf region during talks to be held in Washington on July 10. The government announced on Wednesday.

● WARSAW — Pope John Paul II, due to arrive here on his second pilgrimage on Thursday, will help Polish authorities bring an end to martial law. Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski said in a news conference on Wednesday. Rakowski said the authorities still viewed any meeting with the pope as a political rather than religious event.

● TOKYO — Japan on Wednesday asked to stop its war against Iraq, saying closer economic ties will follow an end to the hostilities. Foreign ministry officials said, Japan made the request at the opening session of a two-day conference in meeting, the officials said.

● ROME — The head of the government's Italian News Agency was quoted as saying Wednesday that Italian officials told his country's ambassador not to return to his Rome post this year, following allegations of a Bulgarian connection in the shooting of Pope John Paul II.

● MIAMI — The US Coast Guard has intercepted 77 Haitians in the Caribbean and is returning them to the capital city of Port-au-Prince, where 153 of the number of Haitians interdicted in hours, officials said.

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Amman, 23-29 June 1983

PLO rebel leader calls for truce

By Faronk Nassir

BEIRUT (AP) — PLO rebel leader Col. Salah Mousa on Wednesday offered a truce with the Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat, saying his seven-week-old mutiny could be resolved by democratic dialogue.

"There is no need for more fighting," said the 54-year-old rebel leader a day after his forces overran the military command centre of Mr Arafat's loyalist guerrillas in East Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

"We hope the political leadership will listen to our appeal so that we will sit together for a democratic dialogue to resolve our political differences," the colonel, also known as Abu Musab, told reporters.

The rebel leader with iron-gray hair, who joined Mr Arafat's mainstream guerrilla group Fatah in 1970, spoke on a balcony of a two-story building that served as his headquarters in Hammama, seven kilometres from the ceasefire line with Israel.

"We advocate continued warfare against Israel. We advocate continued Palestinian presence in Lebanon," Abu Mousa said. "We will never leave Lebanon as long as there is a vein throbbing in it."

Hammama is only 10 kilometres south of the town of Majdal Anjar, which housed Mr Arafat's military headquarters in the Bekaa which Abu Mousa forces stormed on Tuesday, closing the supply route from Syria of the PLO loyalists.

Mr Arafat has publicly accused the Syrian army of actively backing the rebel attack against his bases straddling a 16-kilometre stretch of the Beirut-Damascus highway between the east Lebanese towns of Chitara and Majdal Anjar.

But Abu Mousa said no Syrians were involved in the four-hour fighting on Tuesday. He accused Mr Arafat's forces of shooting first.

Lebanese hijack jet

ROME (AP) — Two hijackers forced a Roman jetliner chartered by Libyan Airlines and carrying 44 people to land at Rome's Ciampino military airport on Wednesday, airport officials said. The Italian news agency AGI identified the two hijackers as Lebanese men, one armed with a pistol and the other with a package that appeared to contain explosives.

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BEKAA TENSION: PLO regular fighters armed with rocket-propelled grenades man a checkpoint in the Bekaa Valley during a visit to PLO positions by Deputy Commander Khalil Al-Wazir (AP wirephoto)

'Spain has no plan to recognize Israel'

By Lella G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Spanish government will not establish diplomatic relations with Israel until Israel makes a positive move such as recognizing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, Spanish Ambassador to Jordan Luis De Pedrosa said in an exclusive interview with The Jerusalem Star this week.

The interview came in the wake of a statement made by Spanish Senate Speaker Carvajal, during a visit to Israel. Mr. Carvajal said that Spanish government would soon establish diplomatic relations with Israel.

Mr. Pedrosa emphasized that Mr. Carvajal was on a purely private visit to Israel to deliver a lecture at the invitation of a cultural institution. He added that Mr. Carvajal was not a member of the government, nor any executive body, but is the speaker of the legislative Spanish parliament.

"Obviously during his stay here, Mr. Carvajal held meetings with Israeli government officials, but always on a private basis. It is equally obvious that what he stated was personal and was not said upon the instructions of the Spanish government," said Mr. Pedrosa.

However, he added, if Spain believed that establishing such relations with Israel would help the peace process along, it would do so, provided that Israel implemented Security Council Resolution



Luis De Pedrosa

242 and 338 and related General Assembly resolutions. Spain, though, does not believe that the Palestine problem is merely one of refugees, but is a question of nationhood.

"As of today, there is no real change in the attitude of Israel in which we can see that a peaceful settlement can be considered and the Palestinian rights granted," he continued. "Under these circumstances Spain will not go ahead. But

if authentic changes in the Israeli policy could come about, and if in any way Spain can help in arriving to a peaceful solution in which the legitimate rights of the Palestinians are recognized, then Spain is always ready to take the appropriate measures."

But, he added, the establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel in no way would mean that Spain recognizes the annexation of territories occupied in 1967 war.

Mr. Pedrosa pointed out that Spain recognizes the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and as such has permitted the PLO to open an office in Madrid. He went on to say that Spain is very careful to nurture the traditional friendly relations with the Arab world, in recognition of the very ancient connections between the two peoples.

"In this context, Spain feels it has a moral obligation to understand and to defend the Arab cause, and will continue to do so. It would do anything in its power in favour of the Palestinian problem, particularly as Spain always takes into consideration the true legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, to attain their freedom, their nationhood."

He pointed out that in 1949, Israel under David Ben Gurion did not recognize Spain, or show friendship towards it, "merely due to the regime we had then."

ILO condemnation of Israel defeated by lack of quorum

GENEVA (Agencies) — Arab countries on Wednesday lost in a bid to have the International Labour Organization (ILO) denounce Israeli policies in the occupied territories as racist and expansionist.

A draft resolution, seeking the sharpest condemnation ever of Israel by the 150-nation organization, was backed by 225 against four votes at the ILO's annual conference, but failed to achieve a quorum because of 186 abstentions.

The resolution would have condemned the Israeli policy of settlements, expansion and racism and called for unspecified "effective and appropriate" measures against the Israeli occupation authorities if this policy was continued.

It also would have introduced an annual day of solidarity with the people of Palestine as long as the Israeli occupation continues.

On the eve of the secret vote, Israeli Ambassador Ovadia Soffer said "accusing the Jewish people, who had suffered the most from racial persecution, of racism was an offence to the civilized world."

'Iraq seeks new oil outlets'

KUWAIT (AP) — Iraq has been seeking agreement with Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to facilitate crude oil exports through a pipeline to either Yanbu on the Red Sea or a Kuwaiti terminal on the Gulf, the newspaper Al-Qabas reported on Wednesday.

It said that Iraqi-Saudi-Kuwait talks were held secretly here last Monday to explore the feasibility of the Iraqi

request, after Syria had refused to let Iraqi crude oil pass through its territory. The meeting, it said, was designed to help Iraq increase its exports of crude oil as a means of consolidating its steadfastness against Iran.

Oil ministry sources said that Iraq has increased the daily quantities of crude oil pumped from its well through the pipeline across Turkey to 700,000 barrels.

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Urban developers move on to second new area contract

By Steven Ross
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The China Construction Engineering Corporation (CCEC) is expected to win the second major new-area building contract of the Urban Development Department (UDD). The Star has learned. The contract, for homes and infrastructure at the North Ruselfa site, will be CCEC's second job for the department.

The firm started work on 17 June at the first UDD new area site, in Marka. It has a JD 1.452 million contract to complete the work there in 25 months. Mr. Rashed Faneek, an engineer working for the UDD, told The Star CCEC had underbid four West German, Turkish, Jordanian and Kuwaiti construction companies for the new contract. Its selection now awaits Prime Ministry approval.

Tenders have also been let for a third contract covering work at both sites. Expected to be worth about \$4 million, it involves the construction of community buildings and schools at Marka and North Ruselfa. Bids will be opened on 30 June.

The third and biggest new area construction job, in Quwclameh, is still under design. Mr. Faneek said the contract, which will include construction of community buildings and schools, will be worth around JD 4 million. Bids will be invited in about two months, he said.

Another UDD engineer told The Star that work on three smaller contracts, for upgrading of services at squatter residential areas, would be finished in good time. Work at the site, Jabal Jofeh, East Wihdat and Wadi Umm Al-Rimam, was awarded to three local construction firms last year. They are ahead of schedule on the jobs, she said.

Four types of houses or plots are being installed in the World Bank-financed UDD project, Mr. Faneek said. Type A is the plain vacant lot provided with

connections (sewerage, water supply, electricity etc.); Type B a two-room house with sanitary core and adjacent plot; Type C a core with one room and plot; and Type D another size of plot with connections.

Poor people benefiting from the project will be able to buy plots or houses with loans from the Housing Bank, and then to build homes or add to the existing ones. The UDD provides construction guidelines for this purpose.

The Marka development covers 22 hectares. It contains 191 Type A plots, 199 Type B plots, 192 Type C and 98 Type D plots. There are eight core shops, 24 shops and eight workshops. The contract includes also sewerage and surface water drainage, septic tanks, water supply network, site works, roads and footpaths. Power supply and street lighting will be provided by the Jordan Electric Power Company (Jepco).

North Ruselfa covers 33 hectares, with 873 housing plots. Of these, 223 are Type A, 261 Type B, 263 Type C and 126 Type D. The development includes 10 core shops, 30 shops and 16 workshops, as well as all the infrastructure facilities in the first contract. Added to these are an elevated water tank, telephone ducts and connections to selected buildings.

Quwclameh contains 1,205 plots over 37 hectares: 243 Type A, 366 Type B, 352 Type C and 244 Type D. There are 12 core shops, 33 shops and 15 workshops.

Halted for redesign

The Urban Development scheme, which was first tendered in 1981, is supported by a loan of \$21 million from the World Bank. The three new areas were originally to be built under one contract, which in mid-1982 was about to be awarded to another Chinese firm, the China National Aero-Technology Import and Export Corporation (Catie), when the process was halted and the whole scheme redesigned.

Road violators face stiff penalties from 1 July

By Hamdan Al-Haj
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The new Jordanian traffic law will come into force on 1 July, replacing a law that has been in effect since 1958. The new law is in many respects stricter than the old.

"The excessive accident rate in Jordan, the huge number of vehicles and introduction of new transportation means, are among the most important reasons for enacting a new law", says Col. Ahmad Abu Al-Soud, Director of the Traffic Department. In an interview with The Star, he said "The Traffic Department is now mobilising all its resources and exerting all possible efforts to find a means of reducing road accidents in Jordan, and to stop the rash and reckless driving that invariably causes such tragedies. These accidents require drastic measures to put an end to this debilitating problem."

"The law will be applied strictly and precisely. Every violation must have an end, to save the people's souls and property."

The new law divides traffic violations into 12 categories, containing five major divisions. Punishment is fixed appropriately to each one and the danger that it causes.

"Violations of the first order are liable to fines of JD 50-200 or imprisonment of one week to three months, or both," Col. Abu Al-Soud said. This division of serious violations includes

those that also ranked highly under old law: disobeying traffic lights, driving without a licence, exceeding speed limit by 30 kph or more, some new ones including driving in wrong direction, driving without lights at night, having no front or rear view mirror and having extraordinary lights.

"Violations of the second, less serious division include disobeying traffic police, double parking, exceeding the speed limit by 20-30 kph. Punishment for these violations is a fine of JD 10-100, one month imprisonment or both.

"The third category of violations is subject to fines of JD 10-50. These nine categories are separated into divisions, with fines from JD 5-15 from JD 5-15.

"Col. Abu Al-Soud said the law contains a mandatory imprisonment clause, meaning that a driver cannot be replaced by a fine. "The court has the right to judge whether to impose, or both, as it sees fit. It decides to punish the driver by fine only, it must get at least twice the specified minimum."

Col. Abu Al-Soud affirmed that "Drivers are capable of avoiding 90 per cent of the accidents, if they apply regulations as well as possible."

On the new law, he said, "The per cent of the former regulations is still in force, with some changes"



Arab banking has witnessed a money explosion, but there are weighty issues to ponder

Arab banks: The coming crunch

Part I: 'Forced to become real bankers'

By Robert Pouillot
Star Economy Analyst

"We just can't go on and on adding zeros to our balance sheets for the mere sake of spinning off petrodollars around the world. We are not simple conduits but institutions and we must act as real bankers and investment advisers." — Andreas Pihol, former executive director of Saudi International Bank (London).

positors is the fact that the average institution is far more liquid than most European, Japanese or North American banks. One of the reasons for this is the tremendous equity capitalisation boom recorded between 1979 and 1981. Some \$3 billion in additional equity was injected, while the banks' Western counterparts could only raise loans to keep afloat.

Result: for each dollar worth of assets, Arab banks keep one dollar in equity, as against 75 to as low as 30 cents in the case of European institutions. In the case of Swiss banks, the equity coverage is even lower, when one takes into consideration fiduciary accounts which do not appear on the balance sheet as liabilities.

And despite official assurances given by Swiss institutions that those highly private accounts would escape from creditors' claims, the issue still remains debatable among senior European law firms.

For Islamic banks, the situation is even more clear: Non profit — yielding current accounts are fully backed not only by the shareholders' equity but also by all profit and loss-sharing accounts, thus providing an exceptionally high blanket coverage of liabilities (or deposits) by 400 to 500 per cent.

In short, if the aim is to protect capital instead of putting it to work, Islamic banks are the world's safest deposit (not necessarily investment) institutions.

Critical flash

Yet it is far from impossible that banks, especially in the lower Gulf area, may have to seek the help of last-resort lenders such as central banks and monetary agencies if the squeeze goes on.

The critical period to follow will be when the US dollar starts falling versus the Deutschmark and the Japanese yen. That could happen anytime next year, when interest rates move into a declining curve in America in the wake of a dangerous balance of payments deficit.

Although cheaper dollars will ease oil exports, they will only serve further to increase the trade deficit among Middle East producers, since well over half of their imports originate from non-dollar based countries such as the Common Market and the Far East. Against a drop of 10 per cent in the value of the dollar, even an equivalent jump in oil exports wouldn't be enough to offset the increased cost of French, Japanese, Dutch or Swiss products.

That is where traders and importers are liable to be stuck with sudden fluctuating inventory values.

On the regional front, regulatory tightening by central monetary authorities in attempting to protect their local bank markets could also have profound effects. Whether it is Bahrain or Egypt (where the banking boom is over and it has become extremely difficult to enter because of over-banking); or in Saudi Arabia, where restrictions on Saudi rival transactions were put on foreign banks together with a tougher monitoring of a hefty withholding tax on interest and leasing charges paid abroad; or in the United Arab Emirates, where Unification together with over-banking are chasing away foreign institutions, access to funding by local merchants and entrepreneurs will become more and more critical.

Sure enough, as some bankers claim, "It will force the whole industry to become real bankers after all instead of mere lenders."

Creative and competitive banking will become the passwords for financiers to survive.

Yet, greater exposure to regional activities for the sake of compensating a drop in activities elsewhere could also lead to dangerous situations.

Next week: Concentrating more eggs on the regional market could boomerang against the Arab banks.

economy

First payments balance deficit in 11 years

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Jordan's balance of payments showed a deficit in 1982 for the first time since 1971, according to the Central Bank of Jordan's annual report.

The report, already published in Arabic, is now being translated into English. Dr. Azzeh Haddad, head of the bank's Economic Research Department, told The Star that the payments deficit totalled around JD 4.9 million. This is due mainly to the sharp decrease in Arab states' financial assistance to Jordan, after the decline in oil prices and production. Increased imports are also to blame.

Revised figures for 1982 show a deficit of JD 491.6 million in Account Number 1, net goods and services (balance of trade). This was offset by Arab aid of JD 373.3 million (Account Number 2) and foreign loans of JD 113.4 million (Account 3). Dr. Haddad noted that foreign loans are increasing, which eases the balance of payments

squeeze in the short term, but may cause more difficulties in the long run.

The balance of trade account includes remittances from Jordanian workers abroad, which have in the past been a major alleviating factor in the deficit. But growth in remittances is now levelling off. Dr. Haddad spoke of a "chronic deficit in the balance of trade ever since the establishment of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan."

The revised figures in the annual report also show a gross national product in money terms of JD 1,711.6 million, up 12 per cent from 1981. Gross domestic product increased by 11 per cent, from JD 1,206.2 million to JD 1,366.6 million.

The agriculture sector produced JD 85.1 million in 1982 compared with JD 76.7 million in 1981. Industry (manufacturing and mining) went from JD 208.3 million to JD 216.5 million in the same period.



● AMMAN — There are enough Jordanian trucks to meet the needs of Aqaba port at present and there is no need for non-Jordanian trucks to work there. Ad-Dustour newspaper reported. It said the Ministry of Transport has notified the Interior Ministry to prevent foreign trucks from entering Jordan for the purpose of transporting goods from Aqaba. However, a Transport Ministry official told The Star this meant only that Jordanian trucks would be given priority; not that foreign ones would be banned completely.

● AMMAN — Tenders for the construction of a 24,000-cubic-metre-a-day sewage treatment plant in Zarqa have been prepared but are not yet ready to be issued, The Star learned. Twenty-five Jordanian and international contractors have prequalified for the construction of the plant, which is part of a \$75 million water and sewerage project for Zarqa and Ruselfa. The client, the Water Supply Corporation, is finalising some details of financing before issuing the treatment plant tenders, which are the first in the whole scheme.

● AMMAN — Minister of Education Sa'ad Al-Tal this week met the chairman of a Qatari mission visiting Jordan to sign contracts with Jordanian teachers. The needs of Qatar were discussed in a meeting with Ministry Secretary-General Abdul-Latif Arabiyah, who stated that the ministry is ready to respond to all requests by the mission.

● AMMAN — Seven petrol stations owned by the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company are operating on 24-hour basis to meet high demand during Ramadan. Those stations are: Al-Musdar, Um Al-Iraq, Marka, the Zarqa highway, Zarqa (near the refinery) and Jabal Amman (the last one operates until 8 p.m. and is located at the administrative offices of the refinery, near First Circle). A spokesman for the company said that some gas stations, not closed owned by the company, have closed down during Ramadan.

American team uncovers Nymphaeum at Pella

AMMAN (Star) — The Nymphaeum, or fountain, of the Decapolis city of Pella may have been found, according to Dr. Robert H. Smith, director of excavations carried out at Pella this spring under the auspices of the College of Wooster (Ohio) and the National Geographic Society.

A well-constructed semicircular structure, first found in 1981 by Dr. Smith's archaeological team and under intensive excavation during April and May, may be the long-sought Nymphaeum. As shown on several early third-century coins of Pella, this handsome fountain-house had a curved exedra, or apse, at its centre and was

flanked by two-storey towers, all decorated with niches and columns in good Roman style.

The apsidal structure which Dr. Smith's team has been excavating is almost entirely in ruins, but water still flows into it in large quantities. "We had three pumps going at one time and still couldn't draw the water out fast enough to exceed the flow," Dr. Smith said. Because the water table in the Wadi Jirm, where Pella is situated, has risen about three metres since Roman times, excavation of the presumed Nymphaeum has been slow and difficult. But the very profuseness of flow tends to confirm that this building was the city's fountain-house.

Byzantine and Umayyad inhabitants of Pella adapted the fountain-house to their own changing needs, and in doing so obliterated most of the evidences of the Nymphaeum, leaving only the semicircular wall intact.

Also excavated during this past spring season were the remains of a large Byzantine church in the Civic Complex at Pella. At the top of the mound a deep probe reached the Canaanite city of Pella a depth of 12-14 metres, which may be the deepest excavation trench ever dug east of the Jordan river.

Pella is located near Tabaqat Fahl in the northern Jordan Valley. Its name derives from that of the birthplace of Alexander the Great whose soldiers founded a city there in Hellenistic times.

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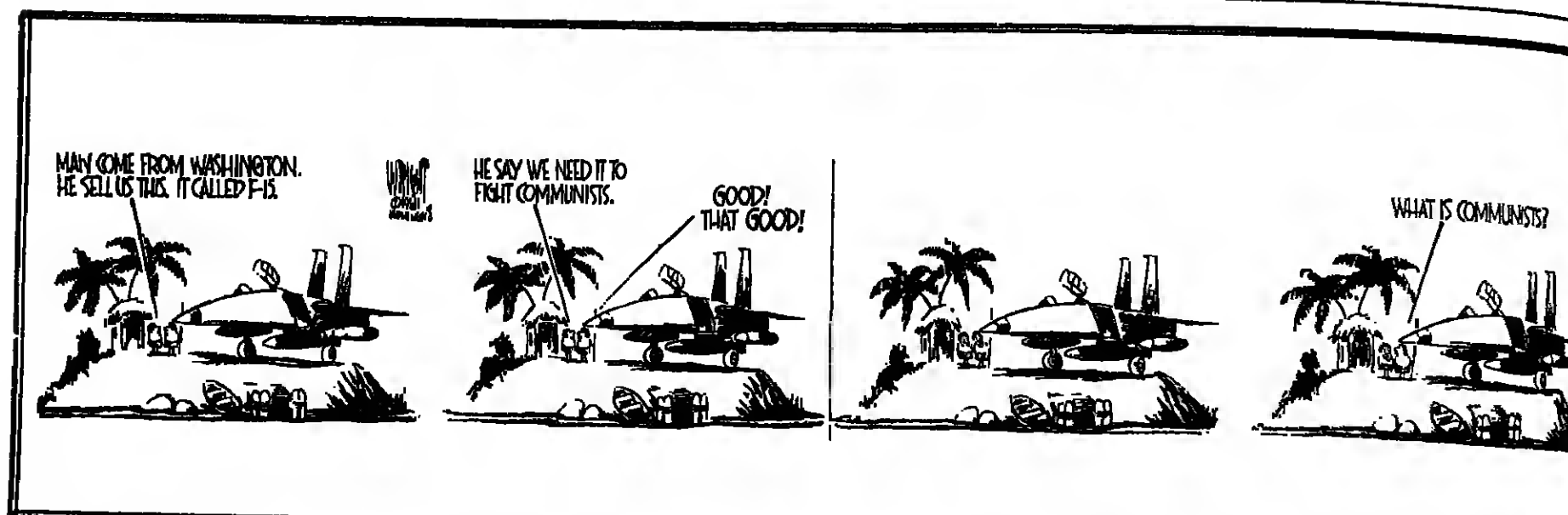
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Decolonising the economy: Part I

Questions of cargo cult consumerism

By Chinweizu

IN THE wake of the collapse at Cancun of North-South negotiations, South-South co-operation is seen as an alternative panacea for underdevelopment. It aims to build a Third World economic system by creating regional economic unions, free trade areas and financial and monetary linkages, as well as by promoting scientific, technical and cultural exchanges.

But how reasonable is it to expect that, merely by inserting existing national development programmes into Third World counterparts of the European Economic Community or Comecon, development will be achieved?

Unless the questions are answered, South-South co-operation could become yet another in the series of ineffectual panaceas offered to the Third World since the Second World War.

Most of these countries are now well into the third decade of their post-colonial development effort, but they have little to show for it. In spite of the campaign for a New International Economic Order, and regardless of whether they have followed the capitalist or socialist recipes. Yet, in industrialised countries such as the United States, the Soviet Union and Japan, the fundamental transformation from feudal or agrarian capitalist society into an industrial nation-state was accomplished in approximately 30 years.

For development to have succeeded in the North by capitalist and socialist recipes alike, and for it to have failed in the Third World by similar recipes, suggest that factors not in contention between capitalism and socialism could be obstructing Third World development. Similarly, the inability of the Third World to negotiate reforms in the world economic system suggests that dependency theory, for all its advance on liberal and marxologist explanations, has not touched the heart of the matter.

A fresh look is called for, free of ideological dogmatism and blind spots, at the nature and failings of Third World development efforts. A similar examination of the development histories of leading industrial nations, capitalist and socialist, may help uncover some crucial secrets of development, and thus pinpoint what else Third World countries must do.

In order to appreciate the nature of existing Third World approaches to development, it is useful to begin seemingly far afield, by looking at the cargo cults which arose in Melanesia in the days of European colonial rule.

The cargo cults believed that the gods and their spirit agents were packing manufactured goods into crates, labelling them with Melanesian names and addresses, and loading them into the holds of ships and planes. When the cargo of rice, preserved meats, clothing, guns, lamps, tobacco or other goods arrived, cult members would be freed forever from the need to work or pay

taxes. To induce the spirit agents to bring the cargo, devotees had to perform rituals involving military parades, flag ceremonies and meticulous observation of the rules of club organisation.

In preparation for the expected cargo, airstrips, wharves and immense warehouses were built. Cult members would wait, and wait, and wait. Eventually, the failure of the cargo to arrive would be blamed on the malice of Europeans, who, it was held, had intercepted the shipments, altered the addresses and diverted the cargo elsewhere.

These cults arose among peoples who had marginal contact with industrial civilisation, who saw how the few European colonisers in their midst obtained manufactured goods — but who were unable to see, let alone understand, the nature of the manufacturing and commerce which created and brought these goods to their shores.

Fixing upon some aspects of the behaviour of the Europeans, they interpreted them as rituals for obtaining material goods from the gods.

Devotion to a mysterious process

The elites of the Third World may laugh at the naïveté of the cargo cult votaries. But what have so far passed for development efforts in the Third World bear much resemblance to cargo cult rituals. True, Third World elites are far more knowledgeable about industrial civilisation. Having heard of, or seen, or worked in factories, they are able to connect industrial production with the manufactured goods they crave. But they still display confusion about the fundamentals of industrial culture, and about how to organise an industrial economy. Their greater contact with industrial society notwithstanding, they have invented a cult of development whose rituals they enact with much the same devotion and faithfulness as Melanesian cargo cult members devote to theirs.

In present-day counterparts of cargo cults, the great and expected cargo ship — the bringer of consumer goods — is a mysterious process called development. The industrial countries of the North are the gods and spirit agents; the magic-religious rites are those of development planning, infrastructure building and foreign investment. Third World governments have, accordingly, drawn up development plans, and devoted considerable effort to building such physical infrastructures as highways, airports, telecommunications systems, warehouses, assembly plants, turbine factories and industrial parks. They have also assiduously embarked on building such institutional infrastructures as universities, think tanks, research agencies and state-owned economic corporations.

In countries where capitalism is favoured, men of business make much of company letterheads, business suits, briefcases, elaborate business cards and of boardroom titles. Similarly, the men of labour make much of trade unions, strikes and co-operatives. Where socialist revolution is favoured, much is made of popular mobilisation and organisation, cadres, people's committees, vanguards, collectivisation and of other organisational forms and rites gleaned from the histories and practices of the industrial socialist countries of the North.

When the first spurt of national infrastructure building failed to produce the desired cargo of development, additional rituals were invented. A ritual of North-South dialogue was started to persuade the guardian spirits of development to bring aid, to transfer technology and to grant better terms of trade. When this ritual also failed, Third World spokesmen resorted to blaming the West for holding up Third World development. Like the Melanesian cargo cult votaries, they accuse "selfish" westerners of blocking aid to the Third World, of putting up protectionist barriers against their exports and of avariciously refusing to negotiate away their trading advantage. They accuse the North of inhumanity, of lack of altruism; and they sourly turn to the building of more infrastructure — international infrastructure, this time — which they hope will solve the riddle of development.

Superficial understanding

Hence the calls for South-South co-operation to establish more economic groupings and agencies like the already existing African, Caribbean and Pacific Economic Community, the African Development Bank. But how much further up the

Marcos accused of genocide

By Brian Eads

HONG KONG (ONSI) — More than 6 million people in the Philippines are threatened by "genocide", according to reports by the Anti-Slavery Society published this year. It claims 50 minority tribes could be wiped out by the development policies of President Ferdinand Marcos.

The report also seeks to implicate the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, multinational companies, primarily American and Japanese, and the United States government.

What Marcos call "development" is seen by others as neo-colonialist exploitation. A deepening cycle of indebtedness (the Philippines has a current deficit of \$16 billion) has enabled the US-dominated World Bank and IMF to dictate Manila's economic strategy.

It relies almost exclusively on the exploitation of natural resources and commercial crops. This suits Washington and Tokyo, says the report. They have access to cheap raw materials and a market for capital and consumer goods.

It suits the multinational mining and logging companies and the agribusiness giants reaping huge profits from pineapple, banana, sugar and other plantations.

It certainly suits Marcos and his business associates who are the first to enjoy the contracts, the agencies and the kickbacks. "Marcos and his family," says the report, "at the head of this corrupt state structure have been able to amass a great fortune. Marcos is reported to be among the richest men in the world." Other sources confirm this assessment.

path to development would many more such organisations take the Third World. The failures of Melanesian cargo cult and Third World development result from a superficial understanding of industrial culture. They have grasped some of its forms, but not its essence. Rather, superficially, superficially understandable but superficially ineffective recipes. But whereas the cargo cults are perfectly understandable given their total lack of acquaintance with industrial production, the failure of Third World elites is not.

After all, these include scientists, engineers, economists, bankers, merchants and other trained professionals who have had intimate access to the industrial societies of the North.

A considerable part of their failure probably derives from the liberalisation of ideologies which have so dominated Third World development theory, policy and practice. In their dogmatism, these ideologies have constrained attention on the differences between capitalism and socialism. What the Third World might more usefully focus on could well be the practical similarities between East and West, and how these similarities might be used to achieve northern success from Third World failure.

— South/Third World Media

Chinweizu continues his analysis of development issues in next week's Star

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET REPORT

Stability continues

By Mamdouh El-Holy

THIS HAS been the second consecutive week of faint handling, in which there was relative stability in prices. Fluctuation did not exceed 0.3 per cent despite the fact that the record this week showed a 2 per cent drop. This was the result of a 1.2 per cent drop in the share price of four companies: Al-Izdihar Insurance, Arab Union Insurance, Jordan Insurance and Jordan-French Insurance.

During the week from 14-20 June more than half a million shares were handled at a market value of about JD 1.37 billion divided among 1,000 contracts, a decrease of 14.2 per cent compared to last week. Daily handling came to about JD 273,000 with deviation of 25.6 per cent or 5.1 per cent of the market total handling. The banks sector remained in the lead with business reaching of 59.1 of the total, a drop of 1.6 points.

Within this sector five out of 16 banks occupied 82 per cent of the sector or 48.8 per cent of the total. The Bank of Jordan had 39 per cent of the sector or 23 per cent of the total; Jordan National Bank had 21.9/12.9 per cent; Jordan Gulf Bank 8.5/5 per cent; Jordan Finance House 6.7/4 per cent, and Jordan Securities Corp. 6.7/3.9 per cent.

The services sector displaced industry for second biggest share of business with 23.6 per cent of total handlings, an increase of 11.2 points compared to last week. Within this sector one company out of nine, the National General Investments Company occupied 88.9 per cent of the sector or 21 per cent of the week's total.

Industries retreated 6.3 points compared to last week, occupying 13.1 per cent of total handling. Five out of 25 companies occupied 54.4 per cent of the sector or 7.1 per cent of total; Jordan Petroleum Refinery with 13.9 per cent of sector or 1.8 of total; National Industries (11.3/1.5 per cent); Jordan Brewery (10.1/1.3 per cent); Intermediate Petrochemical Industries (10.1/1.3 per cent); and Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing (9.1/2.7) per cent.

The insurance sector occupied 4.2 per cent of handling, a decrease of 2.0 points. Two out of 12 companies occupied 60.9 per cent of the sector or 2.6 per cent of total market business. Jordan Insurance accounted for 42.6 per cent of business in the sector or 1.8 of the market total and Jordan-French Insurance had 18.3 per cent and 0.8 per cent respectively.

During this week the stock of 12 companies was handled, out of which 15 showed a rise in prices including National Industries, closing at JD 1.200 up from JD 1.050; Jordan Ceramic Industry at JD 1.090 up from JD 1.050, and Bank of Jordan at JD 31.511 up from JD 30.900.

The stock of 30 companies decreased in value including Al-Izdihar Insurance at JD 3.500 down from JD 4.400; Arab Union Insurance at JD 1.650 down from JD 1.850; Cairo Amman Bank at JD 42 down from JD 45; Jordan Glass Company at JD 0.711 down from JD 0.750, and Arab Chemical Detergents Company at JD 3.350 down from JD 3.470.

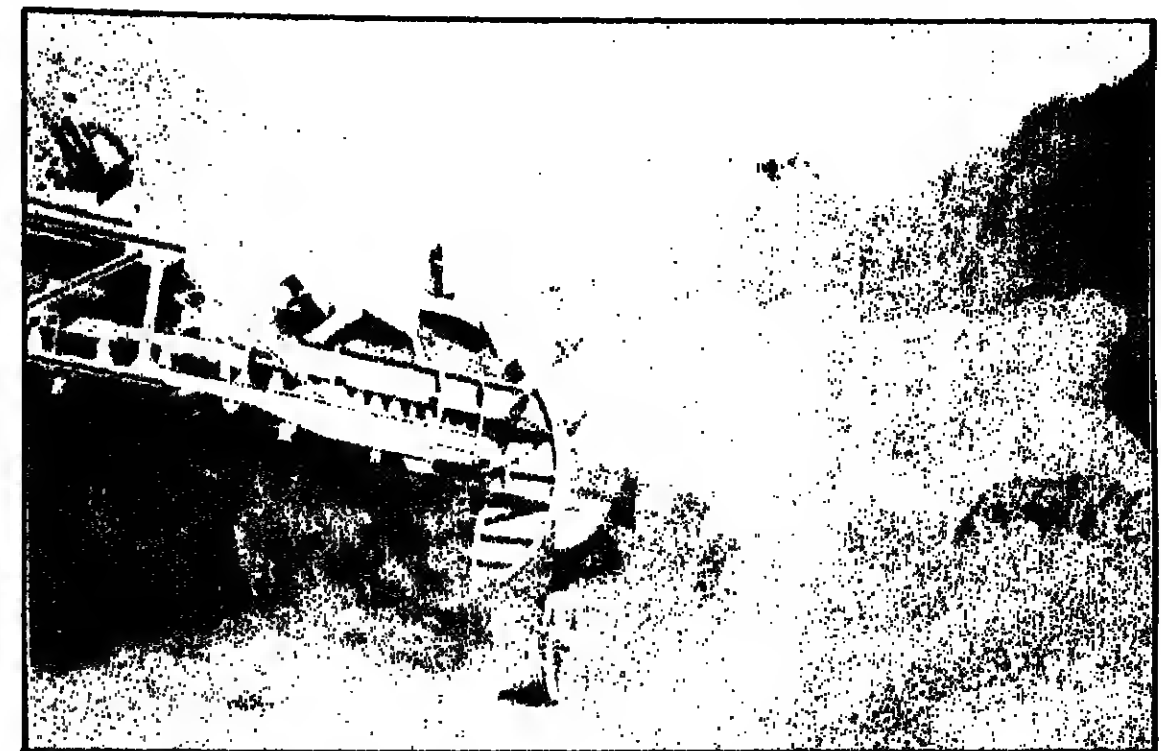
Seventeen companies showed no change in stock prices, and hesitation of 0.3 per cent indicated a general stability in prices.

In the over-the-counter market over 320,000 shares were handled, at a market value of about JD 360,000.

The weekly record



A. Companies showing an increase in stock prices
B. Companies with a price decrease
C. The mean record figure



Mining in Maurlanah with assistance from Arminco

'Copper, lead industries need to keep in closer contact'

By Hamdan Al-Haj
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — "There is a marked deficiency in the amount of information and data collection about the Arab world's mineral wealth and the existing related industries, says Arab Mining Company (Arminco) Director General Thabet Taher. "The current national and regional geological surveys and mineral prospecting works are still in their early stages.

"Investments in mining and mineral exploitation as well as in the related infrastructures in the Arab countries are still low, compared to the role of this sector in the economy of all industrialised countries, and many developing countries in the world."

Mr. Taher, interviewed after a seminar on Arab co-operation in copper and lead mining, said that although Arab capability for reinforcing this sector is available, production rates generally do not satisfy local demand, especially in regard to the copper and lead industries.

Weak industries

"Arab conversion industries related to copper and lead are weak," he said. "Lack of co-operation and co-ordination among Arab copper and lead producers and consumers is very marked.

"There is a deficiency in know-how and expertise in mining and related sectors. Moreover, the available scattered skills are not fully utilised, and specialised research centres do not exist."

The seminar, which ended on 7 June, recommended that Arab mining organizations and companies should regularly provide Arminco with all relevant data and information. These data and information should be supported by updated statistics on size of investments, production and future projections and plans related to mining and relevant industrial projects.

Arminco was given the task of documenting all data and information, publishing those of unclassified nature and distributing them among concerned Arab establishments. Arminco was also asked to investigate the

idea of establishing a mining data bank in collaboration with relevant and concerned Arab establishments.

The seminar urged concerned Arab establishments to concentrate their efforts on the fields of mineral exploration and assessment. Mr. Taher said, "especially for base metals such as copper and lead, and development of this mineral wealth in order to render it ready for exploitation and extraction."

These plans should be integrated in Arab countries' development plans to be financed directly within their national budgets or jointly through Arab financing. Arminco is supposed to follow up geological exploration and mineral prospecting efforts through a four-member committee which was established by the fourth Arab mineral resources conference.

Arab countries should also "elaborate complete and integrated mining projects performed jointly with Arab financing establishment, with their participation on financing, and "give suitable facilities for Arab financing and investing establishments, relevant to mining industries."

This call also included a request for governments to provide whatever infrastructural facilities these industries needed. Arab copper and lead producers and consumers were urged to co-operate and co-ordinate, and to try to exchange mineral commodities rather than rely on foreign supplies.

Arab countries were told to "complement and integrate existing copper and lead industries, as well as



Thabet Taher

establish related industries such as — battery and cable manufacturing."

Arminco is also to investigate the possibility of establishing an Arab mining research institute to evaluate Arab mineral resources and strengthen research and development activities, said Mr. Taher.

"Gathering such a number of Arab experts is an achievement in itself, he said, "and it has been an occasion to exchange points of view and data on the present and future possibilities of developing the Arab mining sector."

The seminar was attended by several Arab and international organisations involved in mining and mineral industries.

New law to pull pharmacists into Health Ministry posts

AMMAN — No pharmacists will be allowed to work in Jordan unless they are members of the pharmacists' association, under the new pharmacists' draft law.

Pharmacists will also have to work for two years in the Ministry of Health under the law, now before the National Consultative Council (NCC). But they will be free from this requirement if they do not find a position within three months.

Khail Kalawneh, Director of Pharmacy and Drug Control, told The Star that there are 1,339 pharmacists regis-

tered with the ministry, of whom 679 are working abroad.

In Jordan, 60 pharmacists are working in the public sector. Mr. Kalawneh said this number is very low compared with the number of those in private business.

"A new modification is made (in the draft law) to overcome this difficulty," he said. The new rule, similar to one that applies to licensed physicians, "will give a chance for each new graduate to serve the kingdom for at least two years."

(by Hamdan Al-Haj)

MIDDLE EAST IN BRIEF

Zia to visit Japan

TOKYO — Pakistani President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq will visit Japan 17-23 July to discuss bilateral economic cooperation and international issues including the Afghanistan problem, the Japanese newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun reported Sunday. The paper said the Japanese government will offer credits totalling 35 billion yen (\$146 million) to Pakistan this financial year.

Algeria complains about forced landings

NAIROBI — The Algerian ambassador in Kenya Mr. Mourad Bencheikh has criticised last week's forced landing and search by Kenya of two Algerian Air Force transport planes en route to Tanzania with loads of food. A statement by the ambassador said the incident was regrettable — an expression considered to be strong language in diplomatic usage. The two planes were held for more than 20 hours because Kenyan authorities said they had no clearance to use Kenyan airspace.

Nuclear stations to provide electricity, water

CAIRO — French nuclear experts will arrive in Cairo by the end of next month to specify the new location for the nuclear station in the Daba area near the Libyan border. The station will provide irrigation water and electricity required for the cultivation of the shoreline extending from Alexandria to Alamein. Egypt plans to build eight nuclear stations by the year 2000 to produce 70 per cent of her electricity needs.

Turks don't like Generals' artificial political parties

By Kenneth Mackenzie

ANKARA — THE CURRENT joke in Turkey is that the country has acquired a third capital. Its name is Canakkale, a seaside resort on the Dardanelles.

Canakkale has become almost as famous as Ankara (the modern capital) and Istanbul (the ancient one) because it now houses 16 of Turkey's political leaders, including the former Prime Minister, Süleyman Demirel, and the man who was acting President three years ago, the 75-year-old İhsan Sabri Caglayangil.

All have been banished from Ankara by the generals, who seized power in a bloodless coup in 1980, because the Army does not want them to influence the general election scheduled for 6 November. The 16 Canakkale exiles will enjoy what is termed 'enforced residence' until polling is over. Nine of them are right-wingers and seven leftists.

The ruling Military Council has also closed down the recently formed Grand Turkey Party, the main right-wing organisation and the party most likely to come out on top in the elections, and introduced a host of new restrictive measures on all the old politicians.

It is now almost impossible for anyone who was engaged in politics before the coup to stand as a candidate in November. The country is confused and divided over these draconian actions by the generals; Western diplomats in Ankara are dismayed.

Chaos and corruption
The generals' rationale is very simple. They hold the former politicians responsible for the chaos and corruption which made the Turkish political system a jumble of democracy in the late 1970s. On the eve of the military takeover, 20 people were being assassinated every day.

So today the generals are adamant that none of the politicians of the bad old days will play any part in future Turkish democracy.

The first group to fall under the generals' anathema was the Grand Turkey Party (GTP) whose conservative philosophy is paradoxically very close to that of the generals. But the GTP was a blatant reincarnation of old Justice Party, and its formation was masterminded by Süleyman Demirel, the man who was deposed in 1980.

All its leaders were cronies or



İhsan Sabri Caglayangil, Süleyman Demirel: Out of politics

'proxies' of Demirel, who, under the new constitution adopted by the nation in a referendum last November, was banned (with other former party leaders) from participating in politics for 10 years.

The manner in which Demirel set about organising the GTP was taken as an affront in President Evren, the leader of the Military Council, and interpreted by many as blatant defiance of the constitution.

Thus, though there is sympathy for Demirel, he is not quite a fully fledged martyr in public eyes.

In the process of setting up new



Gen. Evren: Politicians were corrupt

parties to replace the old, the generals have sponsored two groups. A moderate right-of-centre group called the Nationalist Democratic Party (NDP) is functioning under the leadership of a retired general and former ambassador, Turgut Sunalp.

On the left, there is a new moderate social democratic group called the Po-



list Party (PP) whose leadership is civil servant Necdet Calp. The snag is that neither the NDP nor the PP of Calp is making any headway. The Turkish citizens regard them as artificial creations.

The limelight is focused on an unusual personality who has emerged as a political leader in the past two weeks. Professor Ertan İsmail, the 57-year-old son of the great Turkish hero of the 1920s, İsmet İnönü.

To the astonishment of many observers, Professor İnönü, a physicist, has managed to rally the forces of the left behind his new Social Democratic Party, led by the volatile Bulent Ece, who is now in eclipse.

In short, the left-wing voters are flocking to the new SDP just as the right-wing voters were rallying behind the Demirel-inspired Grand Turkey Party. All this has upset the general scepticism.

Will Professor İnönü and the Social Democrats now suffer the same fate as Demirel and the GTP?

Although Professor İnönü's programme is impeccably respectable — his ideas are close to those of the Social Democrats in Britain — some of the people around him are viewed with repugnance by the generals because of their extreme left-wing associations in the past.

The military may therefore try to emasculate the SDP. If they close it down, there will be an international outcry. The generals genuinely want to do the best by their country but they continually invite criticism that the new, elected regime will not be genuinely democratic because so many people are being barred from politics. (ON9)

US-Syrian talks next month

BEIRUT — Saudi Arabia was reported Monday to have cleared the way for crucial talks between the United States and Syria on foreign troops withdrawal from Lebanon next month.

The meeting might be held in Damascus, where Shultz would make a stop on his way home from his scheduled trip to the Far East.

President Reagan's administration has been counting on Saudi Arabia's King Fahd to persuade Syria to tone down its objections to the US-sponsored withdrawal agreement signed by Lebanon and Israel on 17 May.

On Sunday, King Fahd sent a message to Assad on what an official statement in Damascus described as developments in the area, without elaborating.

Gemayel calls for a referendum

LEBANESE PRESIDENT Amin Gemayel has suggested a referendum sponsored by the Arab League to determine the allegiance of Lebanese living in Lebanese territory occupied by Israeli and Syrian troops.

In an interview published in the London-based Saudi weekly newspaper 'Al Majallah', President Gemayel said such a referendum will also establish the unanimous (Lebanese) demand for the termination of the illegal and alien presence in Lebanon. Gemayel's call appeared aimed at repudiating Syria's claim that North and East Lebanon oppose the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement.

The publication of the interview coincided with a report that Syria was preparing to proclaim a breakaway government in Northern and Eastern Lebanon. The report, published by the Al-Arabi newspaper said that the Syrian plan calls for a central council leadership to head the local self-government system in roughly half of Lebanon.



Amin Gemayel

The council would be made of former Christian President Suleiman Frangieh, Muslim ex-premier Rashid Karami and Druse leader Walid Jumblatt. The three leaders have however denied in separate statements that they have ever consulted by Syria on a breakaway move.

Washington notebook

By Abdul Salam Massarueh



Israeli policy condemned

AN INTERNATIONAL human rights lawyer, Professor Richard Arens has pledged to press the Israeli and US authorities to release all prisoners in the Ansar Camp in Lebanon.

At a press conference in Washington on 9 June, Prof. Arens who is the elder brother of the Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens said Israeli policy in the Lebanon is a gross violation of the 1949 Geneva Convention, relative to the treatment of civilians in the occupied territory.

He called on the US government to stop the military and the economic aid to Israel until such time that Israel stops violating human rights. Prof. Arens is expected to join a delegation of Americans who will be visiting Lebanon in the August to observe and press the case of the Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners in Ansar Camp with the Lebanese authorities.



Prisoners in Ansar, waiting hopelessly

Israel will redeploy its forces in Lebanon, says foreign minister

TEL AVIV (AP) — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Monday that Israel will redeploy its forces in Lebanon in co-ordination with the Lebanese and US governments.

Israel radio reported that when it asked Shamir about the much-discussed Israeli redeployment, the foreign minister replied that Israel will do

it. It was the first senior-level confirmation that Israel will reposition its invasion troops, which have been taking casualties in ambushes and bombings.

Shamir said the government already was discussing and researching alternatives for redeployment, the radio said. "We must change the deployment of the army in such a way that it will not detract from the security of the army or the security of the Galilee."

"I wouldn't say the United States is thrilled with the idea, but it doesn't oppose it," Shamir was reported to have said, adding that Washington still hopes Syria will join the troop withdrawal negotiated by Israel and Lebanon with US mediation.

Ambassador return to Israel

CAIRO (AP) — Egypt's ambassador to Israel, recalled to protest the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Israeli-controlled camps, is expected to return to Tel Aviv by the end of this month for a short stay before retiring.

A foreign ministry spokesman who disclosed this, explained that the ambassador's return was for protocol reasons. He said this did not mean a new ambassador will be appointed immediately.

The Egyptian government has said it would not send a new ambassador until a timetable for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon has been set.

UAE greet Andropov

ABU DHABI (AP) — The United Arab Emirates Monday sent congratulations to Soviet leader Yuri Andropov, amid Soviet efforts to establish diplomatic relations with the UAE, and the rest of the Persian Gulf states.

Kuwait has been trying to talk Saudi Arabia, the UAE and other Gulf powers to balance their East-West relations by establishing diplomatic ties with Moscow.



WASHINGTON — President Reagan engages in a chat with the new Lebanese Ambassador to the US, Mr. Abdallah Bouhabib. This was after the envoy had presented his letters of credence to the President at the White House last week.

Arab author honoured

DR. EDMUND GHAREEB, author of a new book 'Split Vision: The portrayal of the Arabs in the American media' will be honoured on 23 June by the American-Arab Affairs Council.

The new book treats such topics as, the image of the Arabs on American television, the effect of American per-

ception of Arabs on Middle East issues and the treatment of Arab in US social studies textbooks.

Ghareeb's other works include 'The Kurdish Question' published last year and considered to be the most comprehensive source on the Kurdish problem.

Arab-American women form a new group

A NEW women movement known as the Feminist Arab-American Network has been established in the US. Its aim among other things are:

- a) to increase public awareness of issues affecting Arab-American feminists;
- b) to eliminate negative stereotypes of Arabs, particularly within the American feminist community;
- c) to work in coalition with women in Arab countries and to support their liberation struggles;
- d) to share resources among members.

The Network is interested in collecting bibliographies on Arab women personal and family histories and information about local projects and activities in which women are involved. The mailing address of the new movement is:

Feminist Arab-American Network
P.O. Box 725
East Lansing
Michigan
USA

Islamic exhibition opens in Washington

A MAJOR exhibition portraying the richness of the Islamic civilization opened at the Washington Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History on 2 June.

of 250 artistic and scientific treasures are on loan from 60 institutions in 25 countries.

The exhibition called 'The Heritage of Islam' is organised by the Islam Centennial Foundation Committee and it will continue till 5 September. A collection

Among the many exhibits are a diorama of the interior of the Grand Mosque in Makkah, manuscripts and paintings. There will also be lectures and films on Islam, its culture and civilization throughout the exhibition.

Egypt builds oil tanker

CAIRO — The first giant oil tanker built in Egypt at a cost of 34 million pounds with a capacity of 38,000 tonnes, was launched Sunday in Alexandria. The load capacity of the tanker is three as large as that of any ship previously built in Egypt.

Iraq urges Arab League to intervene in PLO conflict

NICOSIA, (AP) — Iraq called on the Arab League and Arab countries Wednesday to act seriously and quickly to foil what it termed as a Syrian-Libyan conspiracy against the PLO. Baghdad Radio quoted an Iraqi official spokesman as saying there was an urgent need for protecting the Organization.

The spokesman added that Iraq strongly supports the PLO and its legitimate leadership, meaning chairman Yasser Arafat, whose mainstream Fatah faction is facing a Syrian-backed rebellion in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

The spokesman denounced the direct Syrian and Libyan aggression on the Palestinians in Lebanon as an antagonistic stand to Pan-Arab principles.

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Baramki house museum highlights Palestinians plight

By Colin Smith

JERUSALEM — If Dr. Gabi Baramki, the vice-chancellor of Bir Zeit university on the Israeli-occupied West Bank, wishes to visit the house his family owns in East Jerusalem he must pay the young Israeli woman in the front hall an admission charge of about 18p.

This summer, hundreds of visitors to Jerusalem will pay 25 shekels each to pass through the Baramki house which is the city's latest museum. It is a three-storey building, called the Tourjeman Post by the municipality which lies half a mile or so from the walls of the old city on the old Green Line that from 1948 to 1967 divided the city into Arab and Jewish sectors. Inside the exhibits, mostly photographs and slide shows of the events leading up to the '48 fighting with Ben Gurion speeches in the voice over, are devoted to this 19-year period.

The Tourjeman Post — a faintly pink-coloured stone building, peppered with bullets and shrapnel marks — was once one of the most for-

ward Israeli positions near the Mandelbaum Gate crossing point. After Arab East Jerusalem was captured by the Israelis in the 1967 war the house was vacated by the Israeli army who had occupied it ever since the Baramkis' tenants fled to the eastern part of the city in 1948.

For years it lay derelict. Shortly after the June '67 war some Jewish squatters moved in but Baramki hired an Israeli lawyer to fight his case and a court ordered their eviction. The same lawyer then tried to recover the house for the Baramkis but a court ordered their eviction. The same lawyer then tried to recover the house for the Baramkis but a court ordered their eviction. The same lawyer then tried to recover the house for the Baramkis but a court ordered their eviction.

British Mandate Baramki's mother, Evelene Khoury who is now 80 and lives in

East Jerusalem, still has in her possession the official British Mandate papers showing that her husband paid 375 Palestinian pounds for the plot the house stands on to a Hussan Bey Tourjeman, then a wealthy Arab landowner.

Her husband, Antoni Baramki, was a noted local architect and builder, a Christian who had studied at the Academy of Fine Arts in Athens. Once he became established in his native Palestine, Baramki's Greek influence showed in most of his buildings which became well known for their mixture of Corinthian columns with Arabesque arches.

He was also fond of using the local pinkish-limed stone known as Beit Halakim which was quarried near Bethlehem. The stone is noted for its hardness which, given the recent history of the Tourjeman Post, is just as well. Antoni Baramki completed the house in 1934, and let it out to his apartments.

When the fighting started in 1948 the Baramkis, who lived a few hundred

yards away, moved to Ramallah on Jordan's West Bank. Later they went back to Jerusalem only to find that their house was a few hundred yards on the wrong side of the barbed wire.

After years of neglect, the house was refurbished earlier this year as a living memorial to the old Green Line by the Jerusalem Foundation, an Israeli charity group whose activities are mainly devoted to beautifying the old city. The windows were once more narrowed down to horizontal gun ports with reinforced concrete although this time the bullet-proof shutters behind them are in fact hollow metal or grey painted wood. Most of the money for the renovation came from a German family called Von Holtzbrinck.

Revisited

Accompanied by his young brother George, an engineer, Baramki recently stepped inside the house for the first time in almost 40 years. The brothers paused at the plaque which spoke of the 'Division and subsequent reunifi-

cation of Jerusalem and its future: day as a vint, developing urban complex where Jews, Muslims and Christians live in harmony'.

In the sections on the ground floor, which showed photographs of the various communities now living in the city they turned this way and that, looking a little puzzled. The staircase to the upstairs apartment used to be explained Gabi Baramki.

For the 1967 war there were familiar pictures of the young neo-troopers who had spearheaded the Israeli attack praying at the Walling after their breakthrough.

The Baramkis consider their right to be very typical of many thousands of Palestinians who abandoned property in 1948 to which they may never return. In a recent letter to the Jerusalem Post, Gabi Baramki wrote: 'It is, that the "museum" which is supposed to record the history of Jerusalem divided city from 1948 to 67 in fact embodies the problems and inequities of Jerusalem today'.

Thatcher sticks to the home issues

By Len Rockingham

Star London Correspondent

LONDON — A week after her landslide victory in the general election, Britain's Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, this week presented to the world the policy programme of her second administration.

In fact, it was not Mrs Thatcher herself who outlined the government programme but, by convention, Queen Elizabeth II. Following the splendour of the state opening of Parliament — which always looks better in the June sunshine when there are thousands of tourists in London — the Queen delivered the traditional speech from the throne in the House of Lords.

Then, the newly-elected Members of Parliament went next door to the House of Commons to debate what the Queen had said but what, as everyone knows, Mrs Thatcher had written.

For years now, the televised pictures of the state opening have been enlivened by the dignified robes of London's Arab ambassadors. But if they expect to hear the Queen speak of any coming British foreign policy initiative over the Middle East, they would have been disappointed.

Reason for that is that foreign policy is not usually a matter for legislation and the Queen's speech is mainly concerned with coming legislation. But then again, Mrs Thatcher now has a completely new foreign office team, under Sir

Geoffrey Howe, and they will need time to study their policy options on the Middle East.

The Ambassadors would, of course, have known all this. And their attention, like that of the British voters, would have been focussed on Mrs Thatcher's economic plans and on the two new ministers, who will be most intimately concerned with the management of the British economy.

They are the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, and the Secretary of State of the newly combined Departments of Trade and Industry, Mr Cecil Parkinson. They are the crucial figures in Mrs Thatcher's new administration but there could hardly be two politicians more different in their style and their approach.

Since his appointment as chancellor, Mr Lawson has been described as a rough and tough political fighter, "one of nature's pugilists" and depicted in cartoons wearing boxing gloves. He is probably the toughest monetarist in Mrs Thatcher's team — not out of loyalty to his leader but from sheer conviction.

The son of a London Jewish tea merchant, he is an intellectual with a style and ideas of his own and since his days as a financial journalist has been preaching the need for lower inflation, for cuts in public expenditure and for a lighter burden of taxation on the British businessman.

There is also an element of the strong-nerved gambler about the new chancellor, as he showed soon after his appointment when he managed to



Margaret Thatcher

lower bank interest rates last week, which led to an immediate fall in the value of the pound. But Mr Lawson appeared unperturbed by this.

Yet Mr Lawson will need to acquire some diplomatic skills if he is to be a successful chancellor, particularly in the international field. And perhaps he is learning these skills, for as energy minister earlier this year he managed to support the Opec oil price on which the Arab Gulf producers set so much store, without alienating Britain too closely with Opec itself.

By contrast, Cecil Parkinson the new secretary of state for trade and industry, is in the opinion of all observers the "smoothest" of Mrs Thatcher's new appointments. Recently voted the "best dressed man in public life" and usually wearing monogrammed shirts, he was before the election chairman of the Conservative Party and thus largely responsible for organising Mrs Thatcher's victory.

By Cecil Parkinson is no mere glamorous figurehead. A railwayman's son who made good and now lives like an English squire, he is committed to the ideals of free enterprise of his leader.

His first task will be to sell to private investors many of Britain's costly nationalised companies, beginning with British Telecom, which runs the nation's telephone and telex networks. His next task will be to set up scores of new and small businesses, particularly in the fields of telecommunications and micro-chip technology.

With two such men behind her, Mrs Thatcher has signalled the style of her new government. There is no doubt that the prime minister's intention is to shake the British economy out of its sluggish, backward-looking attitudes and to turn it into a young-looking, thrusting group of enterprises.

Mrs Thatcher will have five years to accomplish this before she again has to face the electors. And, whether she succeeds or not, there is no doubt that with young and dynamic men like Nigel Lawson and Cecil Parkinson beside her, life will never be dull under the Thatcher government mark two.

In Brief

Policeman shot

NEW DELHI — Two Sikh militants invaded a police station in Punjab state on Saturday, shot one policeman dead, then escaped by motorcycle, the United News of India reported. The assassination occurred one day after the Akali Dal, a militant Sikh political group, called a statewide railroad blockade prompting the government to cancel all trains in the northern state to avert a possible bloody showdown with Sikh extremists.

Panda count

PEKING — China has started another census of its prized giant pandas, eight years after at least 130 died of starvation, the official Xinhua news agency reported. The large number of deaths in 1975-76 were blamed on a sudden booming and dying of the pandas' favorite food, a certain kind of bamboo. Since then, China and the world wildlife fund have been studying measures to help save the panda from extinction.

Birthday party

KARACHI — The martial law government allowed Benazir Bhutto, eldest daughter of executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, to celebrate her 30th birthday with friends and relatives on Tuesday, official sources said. Miss Bhutto has been under government detention since 1980, when three followers of her father's People's Party hijacked a Pakistan Airlines plane to Kabul, Afghanistan. She is required to obtain clearance from the authorities before she can meet anyone.

Infants die

DURBAN — Two infants died when tear gas canisters were fired near their homes last week. Police headquarters in Pretoria made no immediate comment and said the report was being checked. The "Sunday Tribune" of Durban said the victims were both boys, one seven months old and the other two months old, from the Lamontville black township near Durban.

No merger

LONDON — Britain's Social Democratic and Liberal parties, which fought the 9 June general election under an alliance banner, have no plans for a formal merger, party chiefs said last week. "I don't think a merger is either easy or necessarily desirable at this stage," said Liberal leader David Steel. His view was echoed by David Owen, Deputy Leader of the Social Democratic Party, who ruled out any blending of party structures for the foreseeable future.

India offers aid

NEW DELHI — India anticipates shouldering some of the aid burdens of richer countries once it completes its own current stage of development, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said this week. We are already trying to help our neighbours and others who are in greater need than we are but we could do very much more, she added, not indicating when expansion of Indian foreign aid would be possible.

Record robbery

LONDON — Scotland Yard special robbery squad are still searching for five gunmen who stole 6 million pounds worth of gems from a jewelry store in London's swank Mayfair district. The six-minute robbery at Bonds Jewellers is believed to be the biggest gems haul in British history. Stolen items included antique diamonds, rubies, emeralds and other precious stones, many of them in coronets, necklaces and rings once owned by Indian princes.

From June 1st we'll be taking off for the Gulf Six Flights Weekly

According to the following schedule:

Day	Amman	Bahrain	Doha	Abu Dhabi	Dubai	Muscat	Sat Al Khaymah	Sharjah
Monday	13:00	16:25	20:30	16:10	21:10	20:30	—	—
Tuesday	13:00	16:25	20:30	16:10	21:10	20:30	20:30	—
Wednesday	13:00	16:25	20:30	16:10	21:10	20:30	—	—
Thursday	13:00	16:25	20:30	16:10	21:10	20:30	—	—
Friday	13:00	16:25	20:30	16:10	21:10	20:30	—	—
Saturday	13:00	16:25	20:30	16:10	21:10	20:30	—	—

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Israeli doctors on hunger strike

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli public service doctors began their hunger strike across the country Sunday with an estimated 1,000 physicians fasting for higher wages at major hospitals.

At Soroka hospital in the Negev desert city of Beersheva two of the three surgical wards were emptied and patients sent home, while emergency cases were being flown to hospitals in Jerusalem.

Soroka was the first to suffer because the hunger strike there began five days earlier. In other hospitals, doctors began fasting Saturday and Sunday and were able to continue functioning.

The Israeli Cabinet discussed the crisis at its regular Sunday meeting and newspapers reported that plans are being considered to replace the hunger strikers with army doctors, but a Cabinet spokesman said the idea was not discussed.

The spokesman Dan Meridor said Prime Minister Menachem Begin promised to summon Finance Minister Yoram Aridor and Health Minister Eliezer Shostak to discuss the four month old strike.

"We will stop fasting immediately, the minute our struggle is taken out of Aridor's hands," said Dr. David Pest, a senior urologist at Soroka.

The doctors claim Aridor is insensitive to their demands. He refuses to deviate from the government's wage agreements with the public sector, but the doctors say they never signed these agreements.

"We have come to the conclusion that the only thing left for us to do is to hurt ourselves," said Pest in a telephone interview. He said four hunger strikers collapsed Sunday.

The head of government hospitals in the Tel Aviv area, Dr. Dan Michaeli, said the situation was worsened by the doctors' inpatient campaign began last week to intensify their wage war. They are seeking to force hospitals by hospitalizing patients who would ordinarily be sent home, and Michaeli said some hospitals were reporting 150 per cent capacity.

Some patients at Soroka, which serves most of the Negev region, declared they were joining the fast in solidarity with their physicians, but others clashed out at the strikers. "You are hurting us, you are hurting our children, shouted one parent whose child has turned away from the emergency room.

At the onset of their job action, which reportedly had been planned step-by-step by sophisticated computer, the doctors at the hospitals at 30 per cent capacity and opened up treatment centres at which they charged fees of \$15-25.

Last month, 90 per cent of the doctors walked off their jobs for three days and thousands fled to countryside resorts to avoid being served government back-to-work orders.

The doctors say they want salaries of \$925-1,750 for a 36-hour work week instead of the 45-hour week they work now.

The Treasury is offering a 42-hour week and a senior government official said the government has offered an average salary increase of 30 per cent.

The doctors say the only solution to the stalemate is joint arbitration, but Labour and Welfare Minister Aharon Uzan said Sunday the Cabinet had rejected his proposal for arbitration.



Aman Channa, 248 centimetres tall, the world's tallest known living human, towers above his relatives in his Southern Pakistan village of Sehman in the Sind desert (AP photo).

Dream come true as boy meets President Hussein

SACONA (AP) — Once upon a time a schoolboy in a little town in the midwestern American state of Indiana wrote a letter to the President of a far away Iraq, asking him why he wanted to become a leader, and a lot of other questions.

The fairy-tale-like situation that developed as a result of this letter reached its climax for Doug Hodgdon last Saturday when he was summoned to the presidential palace in the faded city of Baghdad.

There, sitting in a room covered in thick oriental carpets, he spent nearly an hour bearing the answers to his questions from Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi President himself.

"I was very satisfied, the President was a very nice man," Doug said in a voice still full of excitement during a telephone interview from his Baghdad hotel, shortly after his meeting with the President.

"I just could not believe how he could find time from his job, especially during a war, and talk to me and answer all my questions," Doug added.

Doug's adventure started last autumn when he mailed a list of questions to the Iraqi President as part of a school project.

In January he received a reply inviting him to visit Iraq and meet the President, who would answer his questions personally.

The 14-year-old boy, accompanied by his parents, arrived in Baghdad Monday, after flying nearly halfway round the world from his home in the small city of Lebanon, Indiana.

"We are really amazed it could happen to us, we are every-day Americans," Doug's father, Lester Hodgdon, a salesman who with his wife Larra were also present during the meeting with President Hussein, said in the same telephone interview.

The questions he wanted to ask dealt with the history of Iraq and the pressures of leadership. The one he considered the most important, Doug said, was what advice the President would give to a new leader?

"The president told me: 'To love your people, that is the most important thing,'" Doug said.



Iraqi President Saddam Hussein: "...love your people..." he said.

Countries reclaim their rights to ancient treasures

By Maggie Pinar

ISTANBUL (AP) — More than 50 countries, including Greece, Turkey, Egypt and Mexico, are launching efforts to reclaim ancient treasures plundered by zealous western collectors.

"We must recognize the moral right of countries to recover their cultural heritage removed in a colonialist past," said Salah Steile, Lebanese ambassador to the Netherlands at a recent international gathering to pursue that goal.

"But I am not unrealistic. Some of the demanding countries are too impatient, and some of the holders too reluctant."

Steile was chairman of a UN educational, scientific and cultural organization meeting held in Istanbul last month to discuss ways to get the treasures back — and how to stop smuggling in the future.

Some of the 20 countries taking part in that meeting were Belgium, Spain, France, Pakistan, Thailand and the Soviet Union.

The claims span the globe. New Zealand, for example, is asking for the return of Moori bas-reliefs from a private collection in Britain. Nigeria wants the British Museum to return 15th century ivory masks which Nigeria claims were stolen.

Greece has been in the headlines most, with its anticipated formal demand for the return of the Elgin Marbles carried off to the British Museum in 1802.

During a visit to London recently, Greek Culture Minister Melina Mercouri made an emotional appeal for the return of the 100 pieces of sculpture taken from the Parthenon in Athens.

"This is our history, this is our soul," she said.

British Museum Director David Wilson countered that their removal would ruin the museum. "You get your marbles back, then others will want their marbles back," he said.

The Unesco meeting asked Greece to apply formally for their return.

In all, 52 Unesco member countries have ratified proposals calling for the return of artifacts they claim were smuggled or stolen from their countries.

The nations taking part in the Unesco meeting are asking for bilateral negotiations between the countries holding the artifacts and those wanting them returned.

Such negotiations have already led to the return of some important antiquities, such as pre-Columbian works recently returned to Panama and more than 1000 cuneiform tablets restored to Iraq by US museums.

There is less progress on the return of monuments transported wholesale to western countries, often before present national boundaries were fixed. Museum officials generally deny any knowledge that materials in their collections were stolen or smuggled from their countries of origin.

The situation is viewed as a quandary by some western art experts.

In the case of the Elgin Marbles, Britain's Arts Minister Paul Channon said returning the marbles would set a precedent for the return of artifacts to their originating countries which could empty the world's museums.

"I think it must be right that there should be a certain number of great international collections of great international significance, and I think the



MELINA Mercouri — Greek Minister of Culture.

British Museum is paramount among them," Channon said.

"It would be disaster for the world if only collections of one culture were available in that one country... the Elgin Marbles were legally obtained and it remains the government's view they should remain in the British Museum," he said.

But Robert Browning, Chairman of the British

Committee for the Restitution of the Parthenon Marbles, counters that the marbles represent a special case because of their prominent place in Greek culture. He said Britain is morally bound to return them.

"Turkey is not asking for the return of the marbles removed during Ottoman rule," said Professor Gönül Öney, a Turkish art lover who represented her country at the meeting.

"It would be unrealistic to claim them," Öney said. "But we do want to conserve our cultural heritage we have left."

Turkish officials point to bronze Hittite era amphorae stolen in 1968 from the Ephesus Museum in southwest Turkey. They last were found in a private collection in Switzerland and returned in 1982.

"One of the most outstanding archaeological finds in Turkey in recent years was a Hittite sarcophagus stolen from Perge, a Roman city near Antalya," said Nursin Asgari, Director of the Istanbul Archaeological Museum.

"Turkish researchers found part of the stolen United States in the Paul Getty Museum, which returned it in 1982. Other fragments were turned up in Kassel, West Germany," Asgari said.

The Getty Museum, in Malibu, California, returned the pieces for nothing. Turkey is asking for the return of the pieces in West Germany.

Hatred of native for alien rises

The nativist hatred for aliens that drove some two million people out of Nigeria recently is a human characteristic shared the world over, including the United States. The problem appears intractable to legal or political solutions, and may be one that only human evolution can solve, writes PNS commentator Franz Schurmann. Schurmann is a professor of history and sociology at the University of California at Berkeley.

By Franz Schurmann

Pacific News Service

WHEN THE media first reported the mass expulsion of up to two million illegal aliens from Nigeria, many feared a bloodbath. The Lagos government ordered the aliens — mostly Ghanaians — out on the spot. The Nigerian press cheered, even as the Ghanaians fled amidst a terror of vigilante action from ordinary Nigerians.

But, by some miracle, the exodus was speedily completed with only some two score casualties. Frontiers long closed opened as if by magic. Torpid bureaucracies sprang to life. Camps were quickly set up and food brought in. And with authorities and refugees working smoothly together, cholera and other epidemics were averted.

The world wiped its collective brow, relieved that yet another human disaster was not added to the already long list for Africa. But this near-tragedy should remind us that the hatred of native for alien is one of the fiercest of all collective human emotions. And that such hatreds have been on a dangerous rise all over the world in recent years.

The massacre last summer of Palestinians in the Sabra-Shatila camps of West Beirut was directly due to the xenophobic hatred of alien Palestinians by Christian Lebanese who believe that Lebanon is their native land only to be shared with native Lebanese Muslims.

In the northeastern Indian state of Assam, fiery nationalists are demanding the total expulsion of some one million refugees from poverty-stricken Bangladesh. Throughout Western Europe there is mounting anger, often fueled by right-wing extremists, against millions of Asians and Africans who migrated there during the better days of economic prosperity. Just as Ghanaians and other Africans went to Nigeria to cash in on the oil boom.

Ironically, until recently Nigerians still identified themselves as of such and such a tribal group and not as Nigerians. Now, vis-à-vis the aliens, they see themselves as native Nigerians.

Americans should recognize their own deeply-rooted racism is but a variant of the broader hatred by native of alien. While they long have welcomed white-skinned immigrants to their shore, they regarded those of black, brown or red skin in their midst as remediously alien. And now, as they gradually open the doors to their own natives of non-white colour, new resentments are rising against illegal aliens coming in from the poorer Hispanic and Caribbean lands to the south.

Militant nativism and its partner, xenophobia, usually arise when the native community feels itself in trouble and blames outsiders for causing those troubles or taking advantage of them. Nigeria's nativism can be directly traced to their oil boom going bust because of declining oil revenues.

So can Western Europe's xenophobia be traced to worsening economies where outsiders are seen as taking jobs away from natives. And in the United States, the recently growing demands for curbs on immigration come from groups who believe illegals are competing for fewer jobs and less money with Americans who deserve first place in line.

In earlier days the problem of too many immigrants was handled by tougher immigration controls. The 1924 Immigration Act in the United States was designed to choke off immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe. And it worked.

At that time, there was no serious immigration problem from our southern borders. When too many Mexicans became a problem, the United States mounted Operation Wetback in 1954. In one fell swoop, some three-quarters of a million Mexicans were shoved back across the border. That, too, worked. But when Washington mounted a mini-expulsion of illegals (overwhelmingly Mexican) last year, dubbed "Operation Jobs," many of the deported were reportedly back in the United States within weeks.

Last year, Congress debated the Simpson-Mazzoli bill, designed to regulate the flow of illegals into the United States. As the flow of illegals into the United States testimony showed, there was little evidence that policies like employer sanctions or heightened border surveillance would work. Yet it was also made clear that anger against the never-ending flow of illegals into this country is growing across the teeth into immigration controls.

Here and elsewhere in the world it seems as if two forces are coming in to conflict — an unstoppable flow of migrants across borders and rising resentments among natives who see their economic opportunities and way of life threatened. In Nigeria a bloody outburst to the clash of these two forces was narrowly averted. In Lebanon, the outcome has been tragic.

Kissinger undid both 242 and Rogers Plan with 'spite'

By Mark A. Brozousky
Special to the Star

WASHINGTON — Most of the unprecedented controversy concerning Henry Kissinger that has been unleashed as a result of Seymour Hersh's account of Kissinger's White House Years — The End of Power: Kissinger in the Nixon White House — has focused on domestic political affairs.

Whether Kissinger was playing a double game, giving information to the Humphrey camp in Nixon and to the Nixon camp on the Paris peace negotiations — in each case positioning himself to become national security adviser who won the election — has attracted most of the headlines in this country.

Little has been written as yet about major Kissinger foreign policy manoeuvres which secretly the heart and purpose behind Hersh's book to uncover the realities behind the Kissinger myth. Only the Boston Globe has actually reported major excerpts from the book itself which was a best seller at major bookstores throughout the United States.

Kissinger's undermining of both Secretary of State Rogers and his plan for Middle East peace is the subject of two of the book's most intriguing chapters. And in his opening sentence to this most famous of Kissinger double-dealings, Hersh sums up his view of why Kissinger decided to influence Nixon in a way which caused the Rogers Plan to be born, "spite," writes Hersh, "played a major role in America's foreign policy in the Middle East in 1969 and 1970."

no knowledge of Middle East

According to Hersh, from the very beginning Kissinger had a number of reasons for wanting to seal off the Middle East stalemate. In addition to his rivalry with Rogers at the state department, where UN Resolution 242 was of paramount importance and pressure on Israel was considered imperative, Kissinger knew he has very little knowledge about the Middle East. He further worried that any progress there would be seen as undermining the Soviet role in the region and the Arab nationalists.

Kissinger "constantly urged the president," Hersh writes, "to discourage the state department from going ahead with any initiative that called for Israel to give up some of its occupied lands in return for a peace guarantee." "Kissinger's reasoning was global," Hersh continues, "if Israel agreed to talks, it would appear to be a victory both for the Arab radicals, who would be seen as allied to their terrorist attacks, and for the Soviet Union, which would be seen as skilful and successful in its policy of rearming the Arab world."

Nixon himself seemed to harbour a secret bitterness toward American Jewish liberals who had always avoided supporting his political yearnings. For a time he even seemed to want to pursue what had come to be termed a "comprehensive peace" along the lines of Resolution 242. For instance, after a constructive meeting with King Hussein in the Oval Office in April 1969, Nixon told an aide, "We've got to help the King. We cannot let the American Jews dictate policy."

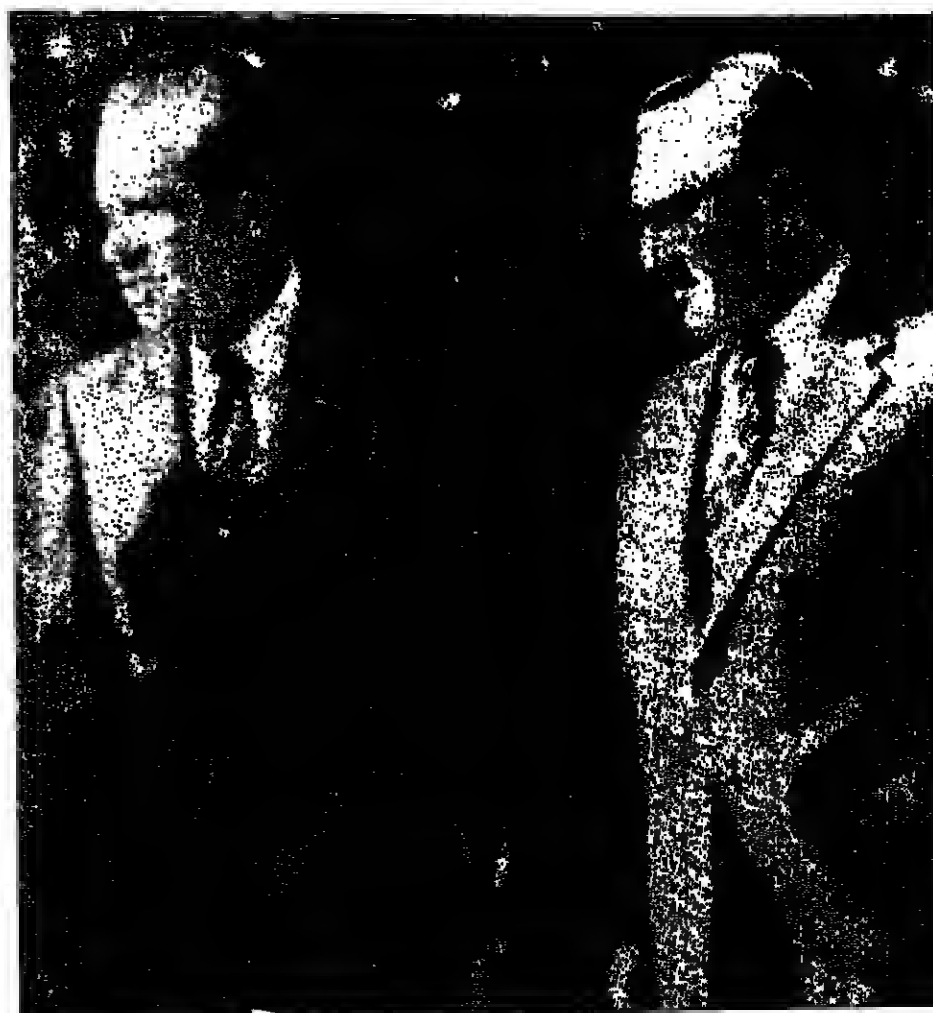
Knowing of Nixon's predilections to not allow the Jewish lobby to block movement toward implementation of Resolution 242, Rogers and the State Department began formulating what they expected to be the firm position of the Nixon administration.

But Kissinger was discontent — both with the State Department "interference" with his grander strategy to link the Middle East to US-Soviet rivalry as well as by Rogers' attempts to get the Nixon White House behind an impossible-to-achieve Arab-Israeli peace. "He just didn't see how it was going to work," one aide later recalled. "And his attitude was: so why jump in and not be successful and make a lot of enemies in the process?"

Undercutting Rogers

"That reasoning," according to Hersh's interviews and research, "had a built-in bonus for Kissinger, because the person trying to do what Kissinger considered the impossible was Rogers. But Nixon and Kissinger were not content simply to watch and wait as Rogers floundered; by the end of 1969 they were actively working behind the scenes to undercut him."

By mid-1969, with Kissinger's encouragement, Nixon was actually encouraging the



Nixon and Kissinger



Rabin



Rogers

Israelis to step up their military attacks against Egypt in what was being termed the "war of attrition". Israeli Ambassador Yitzhak Rabin cabled home in September, "some sources have informed me that our military operations are the most encouraging breath of fresh air the American administration has enjoyed recently. A man would have to be blind, deaf and dumb not to sense how much the administration favours our military operations, and there is a growing likelihood that the United States would be interested in an escalation of our military activity with the aim of undermining Nasser's standing." Frustrated by the ongoing battles in Vietnam and with the growing anti-war movement at home, Nixon had developed a kind of satisfaction with the Israeli macho image. About a year later, after Israel had begun deep penetration raids into Egypt, Rabin was left to Rogers — he could suggest to Nixon that Rogers had delivered "it" without clearance. Such manoeuvring would explain Kissinger's elaborate performance before his aides at the first reports on the speech and his failure to acknowledge in his memoirs that the basic Rogers proposal — if not its timing — had received his blessing.

When Ambassador Rabin informed Kissinger that he personally would be leading a campaign against the administration's efforts, Kissinger saw his chance to further discredit Rogers and gain favour with Nixon. "I beg you, under no circum-

stances should you attack the president," Kissinger is reported by Hersh to have told Rabin. "How you act is your affair. What you say to Rogers, or against him, is for you to decide. But I advise you again: Don't attack the president."

Final act

The very next month, January 1970, Nixon and Kissinger further distanced themselves from Rogers' efforts. A presidential message was sent to an emergency meeting of American Jewish leaders meeting in Washington to protest the Rogers Plan. In that message the president not only promised to continue supplying Israel with military equipment, but he backed away from the strong language used by the State Department concerning the necessity for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories.

"The tragedy of the Rogers Plan," Hersh writes by way of quoting a former National Security Council official who worked with Kissinger during this period, "was that it made American diplomacy look foolish to the world and it convinced the Israelis that the White House was highly subject to manipulation." Kissinger and Rogers, Hersh continues, "allowed their personality problems to completely enmesh their diplomacy across the board. We showed the Israel how to manipulate us."

Hersh goes on to detail continuing Kissinger efforts to isolate and undermine Secretary of State Rogers while beginning to move forcefully for that position himself. Policy disputes over Middle East strategy increasingly became important. "What had started out in 1969 as an almost routine exercise in bureaucratic gamesmanship by Henry Kissinger, operating on behalf of his president... manoeuvred ruthlessly as the Nixon administration turned away from the Rogers Plan and moved toward an unnecessary and reckless great-power confrontation," Hersh concludes.

Later in 1970, after Rogers met with Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin concerning the Middle East situation, Kissinger decided to make a power play further diminishing Rogers' role. He went to Nixon threatening to resign and Nixon sent John Ehrlichman and John Mitchell to cool Kissinger down. At that meeting Kissinger presented three demands which in later years Ehrlichman was to find and publish:

"1. Attacks on Henry Kissinger, direct or indirect, must cease. An attack on Kissinger is an attack on the president. 2. All cables with policy implications, including especially the Middle East, must be cleared in the White House. 3. All contacts with Dobrynin must be cleared ahead of time. Talking points must be submitted before and a full report afterwards."

In short, Kissinger had decided to make it intolerable for Rogers to remain with dignity at the helm in the State Department. He was to succeed, and in the process he was to condemn the Arabs and Israelis to the 1973 war and the United States to another potential face-down with the Soviet Union.

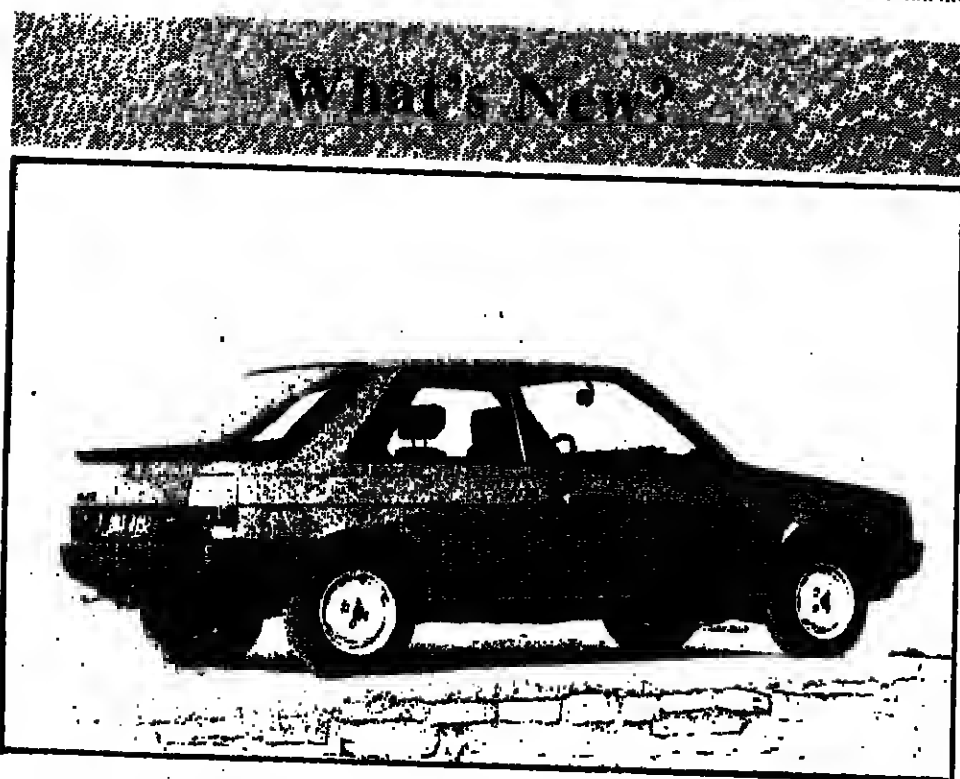
fill support, decided to make his efforts more plain and clear.

It was obviously a hurried decision, for State Department aides scrambled to find a suitable public platform and decided on using a 9 December speech to an adult education forum which had been originally scheduled to hear a low-level foreign service officer.

The result in Israel was a sense of crisis coupled to a shock wave of opposition — Rogers had given the Israelis no advance warning. Though the speech had been reviewed and approved in advance by Kissinger, Hersh writes that "Kissinger had not shown the speech to the president in advance, so that when the predictable Israel protest came after it was given — the timing was left to Rogers — he could suggest to Nixon that Rogers had delivered 'it' without clearance. Such manoeuvring would explain Kissinger's elaborate performance before his aides at the first reports on the speech and his failure to acknowledge in his memoirs that the basic Rogers proposal — if not its timing — had received his blessing."

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ALTHOUGH the automobile industry has been in serious difficulties for some years, particularly in the US and in Europe, and although motor-car production marked time last year in Japan, France showed an honorable halcyon sheet for 1982 with an increase in output of some 5 per cent and a rise in exports of 6 per cent.

Financial results, however, were not as good as the production and sales figures. Renault and Peugeot reported considerable deficits in fact. And, so, in 1983, French car manufacturers are to go on the counter-offensive. They now possess new assets in tackling the home and international markets. In recent months, they have launched a remarkable series of new cars which have already won the interest of French and foreign buyers.

For the State-controlled Renault, which has just produced its thirty-millionth vehicle since the end of the Second World War, the new R9 belongs to the future. This model, placed on the market since the beginning of last year, is enjoying a fine career. It is one of the leading vehicles imported into West Germany in 1982 — a particularly competitive market. With nearly 30,000 R9s sold in that country, Renault is ahead of the Italian and Japanese top models.

In 1983, it is hoped to sell 125,000 of them, thanks to its very reasonable price of \$6,000 for the least expensive model and its low petrol consumption (6.5 litres to the 100 km). The range is to be widened to improve the sales situation of the 1,400 agents in the network. This network had only 150 agents a few months ago.

In addition, the new R11 came out in April. It is fitted with all the latest electronic gadgets and a dissembled door to tell the driver essential things like "doors not shut properly," "fasten your seat-belt" or "time for an oil change".

It is worthy of note, too, that in 1982 the Renault 5 broke its all-out order record on the French home market, even though it is a fairly old model.

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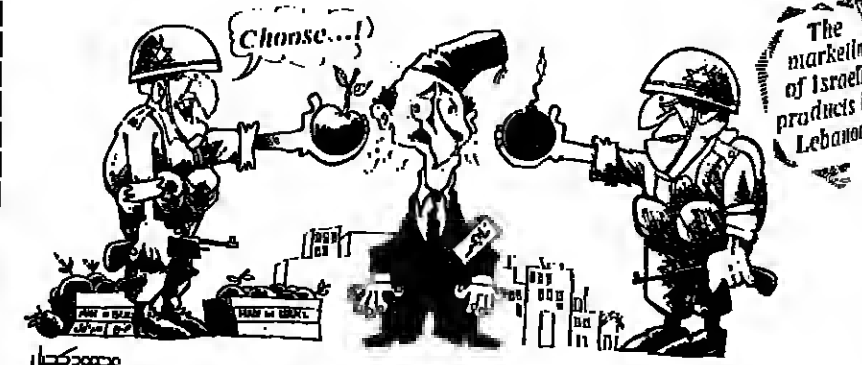
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QUOTES



"The man people thought had been buried, like Dracula, with a stake through his heart of midnight, has risen again." — William Safire, New York columnist, on Richard Nixon.

"The Labour Party will not die. It will metamorphose." — Premier Margaret Thatcher.

"You don't know a woman until you've met her in court." — Norman Mailer, US writer.

"If you take a Frenchman out of his country for 50 years, he's still French." — Louis Jordan, French film star.



"Brezhnev was a Russian soul. Andropov is a Russian computer." — Helmut Schmidt, former West German Chancellor.

"History is not a catalogue but a version of events." — A.J.P. Taylor, British historian.

"Garden gnomes have replaced flying ducks as the decorative articles most hated by people with ghastly good taste." — George Gale, British Journalist.

"Allopora houses throughout history complain about the shortage of money." — Harold Rosenthal, editor of Opera magazine.

"Socialism to Sweden is like the Empire to the British. People will go on believing in it long after it has ended." — Carl Bildt, Swedish opposition politician.

"Education by beating, and especially of young people, raises special objections." — Cardinal Glemp, Primate of Poland.

Letters

Visitor's experience in Amman

To the editor:

My husband and I are tourists visiting Amman for a short while. We had the occasion to visit a government office while we were here and I found it like all government offices everywhere — a little bit slow and with certain amount of red tape. We had a conversation with a fellow applicant, a Jordanian American, who took delight in telling us how inefficient and unhelpful Jordanians are compared to Americans. Since our experience did not agree with his, we tried to modify him, but to no avail.

After receiving our permits I asked a stranger at the front door to translate the documents, which he did. Then I asked him directions to another government office some distance away and to tell the taxi driver in Arabic to take us there. He refused to do this and instead drove us there himself for no other reason than kindness and hospitality.

After he left my husband and I turned to each other and exclaimed "He has proved the other fellow to be wrong. Jordanians are surely the most hospitable people in the world."

I hope that a Jordanian would have a similar experience in my hometown, but I fear that most Americans are not so friendly. I hope that as Amman grows larger, its people will never lose their courteous ways.

A grateful tourist.

23 JUNE 1983

Kamel
Abu
Jaber



Conspicuous consumption

Part I

Greetings to Jerusalem!

AD-DUSTOUR of 14 June, 1983 (p.7) published a short article by Mr. Ibrahim Aai concerning the position of the very wealthy in the Holy Quran. Upon reading the article it became obvious that what was really meant was not so much the wealthy or even the very wealthy but the manner in which their wealth is displayed and flaunted. Mr. Aai stated that such people, conspicuous consumers, are mentioned at least eight times in the Holy Quran. Each time disparagingly and with such great disdain that the crime of stealing becomes less grave by comparison. Excessive wealth hardens not only the heart but even the soul of man so much so that he has no feeling for the less fortunate. His entire being wrapped-up in himself, his creature comforts and luxury.

Therstein Veblen, a very prominent American economist, wrote a book around the turn of the twentieth century, which he titled "The theory of the Leisure Class". Veblen, too, thought that excessive wealth and its concomitant luxuriant life blinds the senses to the existing conditions. National issues whether in the area of international or national politics take a secondary place in the conspicuous consumers' priorities. Justice, whether relative or absolute, legal or social, has little meaning or none at all. The life of the luxuriant conspicuous consumer revolves around himself, or at most, his family which he thinks of as an extension of himself and his prestige.

Jesus of Nazareth too thought that excessive wealth and conspicuous consumption eventually callouses the heart. The true egalitarian that he was, he had a healthy prejudice against excessive consumption. At one point, according to Matthew (19:1-24), it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven. Needless to say, Jesus, who loved all people, including sinners, could not have felt so without justification. His justification was once again the callousness and the ambivalence with which they regard their less fortunate neighbours: Witness how the rich countries treat the poor countries.

Wealth and poverty seem to have always coexisted. To such a degree that they have been accepted by all great political thinkers and even by the great religions themselves. It is only when abuse becomes so stark and threatens the social fabric that warning signals begin to surface. Religiously, both Christianity and Islam felt a certain amount of riches to be a sign of blessing if utilized properly to the common weal. Only when wealth becomes callous, turns to self-aggrandizement, and hardens the soul to issues outside of selfish pleasures and personal gain does it become abhorrent. Calvinist Christianity in particular considers wealth to be a sign that one has been "chosen" by the Lord. Chosen to do his will and to help those around, not to indulge himself in selfish pleasures alone. Even the American financial tycoon, Andrew Carnegie, once said that, "Surplus wealth is a sacred trust which its possessor is bound to administer, in his life-time, for the good of the community...". The implication here being that wealth is the servant and not the master of those who possess it. A further implication is that no good man ever became rich suddenly.

The exhortation is that man should be rich in good works. In order to truly attain title to his wealth. Both Christianity and Islam seem to have the feeling that man is only a custodian of the wealth he possesses: That its use should not be directed to satisfy his physical comforts alone, but to perform a social function as well.

Both Christianity and Islam cry out against the abuse of wealth by the wealthy, and much earlier than Karl Marx, the rebel and arch enemy of inequality of modern times.

Why is it that the conspicuous consumers, usually the very wealthy, never learn? Why is it they always think themselves immune to morality, religious and secular. All wealth, Islam teaches, belongs to God and the wealthy are simply custodians. In Surah 57:7, al-Hadid, The Lord exhorts, "Believe in Allah and His Messenger, and spend of that whereof he hath made you trustees...."

23 JUNE 1983

opinion

Education for change - II

IT WAS a crude simplification of the whole issue to have stated in the previous article that in capitalist societies education, being determined by the relationships governing the different parties to the process of production, would have capitalists emerge as policymakers leaving the skilled technicians and functional labour, who do not own the tools of production, no say in educational policy making. Such polarization of societal economy and education, simple as it may seem, carries all the contradictions that play one side against the other.

The past three decades witnessed the ascendancy of the Trade Unions which did a good deal towards the improvement in work and housing conditions and in labour wages and opportunities of education. The last educational gain labour acquired mainly amounted to democratisation of education, the opening of universities to all classes irrespective of capital and influence, and the ushering in of the epoch of meritocracy. Yet, seeds of conflict still remained.

All the reforms referred to above do not imply that the bulk of hired labour has had full control and ownership of tools of production or that it has had a real share in the profit. Fundamentally, labour is still subject to capitalist exploitation, and capitalists still have the chance of hoarding surplus capital which they make through playing the card of supply and demand. All that the above-stated reforms have amounted to has been the raising of the standard of living among labour, better education for their children; and nothing more. With the rise of the standard of living, a part of the labour class has managed to move up the scale and become what is known as the labour aristocracy. Naturally enough this newly privileged aristocracy would try to keep to itself and they are, to ally itself with the arch capitalists and to even go against the aspirations of the class out

of which it has grown. And moreover, to counter the detrimental effect which meritocracy might have upon the capitalists' monopoly of power and finance, capitalist policy makers begin to try new stratagems.

For one, they flood the economic scene with money inflation, and high cost of living settles in. And with high cost of living, capitalists and their allies, the labour aristocracy, seem to take what they previously offered to hired labour, the latter being obliged to pay more and more inflated, but purchase — wisewaker and weaker currency for consumption of production. Secondly capitalists encourage importa-

tion of immigrant cheap labour to stop local labour's agitation for higher wages.

And thirdly the failure to market all the mass production to the increasingly impoverished importer societies abroad necessitates the curtailment of labour in capitalist countries. Unemployment becomes a real critical problem. It seems as if the gains labour have acquired have only proved to be temporary; and naturally enough the democratisation of education as well as the rise of meritocracy — the outcomes of labour gains — have turned out to be illusory.

If such a varied mix has been the outcome of education for change in the capitalist front, a more chaotic education situation would naturally be expected to have grown in the Arab world. As long as the Arab world acts as a comprador agent of Western production, Arab education, on the whole, will continue to lie in the hands

of the privileged class which holds the threads of the comprador game. Mainly marked for its dependency on Western finance and investment, Arab-world economy is mainly oriented towards the creation of a consumptive rather than productive societies. In the absence of a real labour force, which only rises in industrialized communities, the Arab world generally has hatched a hierarchy of societal groups of hired labour.

On top of the hierarchy are the comprador agents of foreign capitalists. Competing with this group for power status is a nascently growing group who have discovered in the sale of arable or uncultivated landed property a quick means towards finance possession, where-with to become co-financiers and co-policy makers in the comprador business group.

Perhaps except somehow for the comprador trading class, education in the Arab world has generally meant non-productive, hurried, distorted, insufficiently and very often inefficiently provided training. The fever of development has urged education to produce as quickly as ever ad hoc architects, engineers, doctors, teachers, technicians, craftsmen and what not — just to boost the setting-up of non-indigenous housing dwellings, centres, hotels, companies and institutions whose only concern is to digest and consume imported products, ideas and modes of living that belong to an advanced industrialized phase of development which is not there. Incompleteness and inadequacy of the education of the masses has given priority to quantity over quality. It is a deliberate policy on part of foreign financiers and their local lackeys. For how else could they keep the masses under control? It is definitely not an education for change.

Memorandum

On democracy and apathy

By Osama El-Sherif

PERHAPS A MOST interesting observation about the British election is the resignation of Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, after his party's defeat. It is interesting because it reflects the kind of spirit that is embodied in the minds of Western politicians in general. Kriesky of Austria, Brandt of West Germany and Lord Carrington, former British Foreign Minister who resigned his post during the Falklands crisis are examples of how a politician feels the need to leave his post if his staying will harm the establishment he or she represents.

Naturally this is what democracy is all about. It is not the figure that is important and cannot be sacrificed but the position and what it represents. Perhaps it is from this fact that Western countries are adaptable to crises and are dynamic with regard to political, social, economic and cultural changes. The figure is merely a tool that expresses these changes where the good of the nation is concerned. If the tool fails for some reason to deliver the goods, then it is natural for this tool to be replaced in the most civilised manner and without abrupt transformation in the philosophy of the country.

It would be naive on my side to even compare this transition of power in the West to the game of power play in the Arab world. We lack the most essential rules of democratic behaviour and perception. But the irony is born out of such comparison. For, in the Arab world the position has become so much part of the figure in command. The ruler and the ruled are separated from each other that the giving up of power to the more efficient has become unrelated to the realities of the state. The philosophy

of the state has become more like an organized tribal ritual to be expressed by the leader and his people on ceremonies and in the press. None, of course, believes in it. In reality neither the ruler nor the ruled gives attention to each other. The ruler is busy consolidating his position and the ruled are engaged in the common problems of daily strife in order to secure their living. In fact that the level of apathy has reached a stage that the nation is no longer interested in the making or the conducting of local and foreign policies by the leader. Because the nation is not consulted on the making of such policies or it has learned its lessons from previous experiences, it no longer find it important to question these policies and demand change.

All schemes for future and current problems, whether they are bad or good, are left to the personal judgment of the leader and his cabinet. But apathy has its breaking point in some cases where the nation, or an active group in it, no longer accept the manner by which the country is being run and therefore a rebellion occurs only to be suppressed or to die naturally out of its own weakness and delusion.

There is no fixed cure for this notorious phenomenon, which is not only characteristic to Arab world but also Third World countries. To reach the democratic stage, a nation has to grow into it through strife and political awareness. But most essentially the nation must learn to sacrifice even if it would not achieve immediate results. Unfortunately we have learned to accept subjugation, while sacrifice to us, no longer has a meaning.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 15

Beauty, entertainment and health in Germany

By Lella G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

IT IS historically proven that the Romans were small in stature. But they have had an impact disproportionate to their size, all over the world. Even the Germans admit that it was the Romans who discovered and utilized their most famous thermal and mineral spas, particularly in Aachen and Baden-Baden, two of the world's most famous spa cities.

Carbon 14 tests have shown that these thermal springs are between 12,000 and 20,000 years old. But it was the Romans who began to use them for the recreation, recuperation and cure of their soldiers.

Later, it was the great Emperor Charlemagne of the Holy Roman Empire, who went to live in Aachen in order to benefit from its waters in the relief of his rheumatic pains. It was there also that he built his famous cathedral, where so many emperors were crowned. It still stands today in the middle of the city, beautiful, majestic and awesome as, if not more so, than when it was first constructed.

Thermal springs are now recognized means of alleviating, if not curing, many illnesses, among them mainly orthopaedic problems, skin ailments and respiratory and cardiac afflictions. In fact, the waters of one spring in Wighaden are prescribed for smokers, to clear their lungs.

Marketing medical technology

In the Arab world Germany is known for its technology, especially in the automotive industry. No one has overlooked its medical technology, either. But lately some West German cities have found it necessary to add a new dimension to their marketing activities by teaming up with Lufthansa, the West German national airline, to promote their medical and spa facilities in the Arab world.

These medical package tours are arranged and booked by Lufthansa at any of the four cities of Aachen, Wies-

baden, Baden-Baden and Heidelberg, all of which are famous for their highly developed medical facilities, clinics and hospitals, in addition to the spas in the first three cities. The real lure in this programme is the possibility to take a treatment or cure as an outpatient and stay in any one of a myriad luxury hotels, while enjoying the incomparable scenic beauty and the other amenities available.

Hottest bath water

Many people would probably enjoy the gambling casinos, also only in Aachen, Baden-Baden and Wiesbaden. While the one in Wiesbaden is the oldest and most famous, the Aachen casino offers many extras, such as a superb two-star restaurant, as well as a display of some famous paintings.

In general, these four cities all offer beauty, entertainment and medical facilities; but each one has its particular speciality. The group of Arab journalists invited to visit the four cities recently found that it was only Aachen which was really interested in promoting itself, while the other three cities apparently did not need either the promotion or the medical tourism. For example, in addition to the usual round of entertainment and sightseeing, Aachen was the only city which afforded the group the possibility to talk to people in charge of the medical programmes, professionals who took time out from their important research and medical work to explain what can be done for patients.

The visits to the other cities were less impressive. For example, a lot of exercise in the rain seems to be the motto of Baden-Baden, because the group was taken on foot everywhere in the deluge, which dugged their footsteps throughout their one-week visit to the four cities.

But the medical facilities in each of the cities are well worth considering for people requiring them. Not only are the spas and bathhouses well-organized and equipped, but they offer a variety of cures and treatments to suit individual needs. For instance, the spa hotel in Aachen has the hottest spring in Middle Europe — 74 degrees Centigrade — and the main problem there is cooling the water, which is so full of minerals that it calcifies inside the pipes, which have to be changed regularly.

Most of the spa bathhouses and their adjuncts are really products of the 19th century, when the "wintering places" became fashionable, and princes and rulers everywhere decreed that they be made available to the public, but not before European royalty had become enamoured with the idea. It was the Margrave of Baden who sent his architect and a doctor to visit resorts all over Europe in order to come up with the best possible design, which was the Roman Irish bath in Baden-Baden, named after one in England, copied from the Roman baths in Ireland. Complicated?

The new building of the Aachen University Medical Faculty stands almost at the crossroads of the borders of three countries: Germany, Holland and Belgium. Its modernistic "functional architecture" exterior houses the implementation of a unique concept: combining the theory and practice of medicine, that is, the hospital, institutes, research and instruction of medicine. A controversial building that has divided Aachen against itself, the centre can now provide some of the most advanced medical treatment, particularly in orthopaedics and artificial joints. Headed by Professor Dr J. Olmseege, the department has achieved great strides, as the professor himself is specialized not only in artificial joints, but in the new field of sports medicine.

New diagnostic concept

Another new concept exists in the German Diagnostic Clinic of Wiesbaden, where "complex medical problems can be solved by the co-ordination of specialists and the integration of their knowledge." This clinic has one of the most fascinating and accurate methods for the diagnosis of cancer. The CAT Scan, or computer tomography, is special X-ray equipment that produces pictures of 2.8 millimetre-thick slices of the human body, and pinpoints the diseased area with an accuracy of 90-95 per cent, almost 100 per cent in liver and kidney tumours.

Another attraction to this clinic is its hypertension specialist, Dr. Saleh Abin-Hamid, a naturalized German of Egyptian birth. He is now working on stenosis of renal arteries (narrowing), and adrenal hypertension, but is try-

ing to find new methods for the existence of
three hormones.

Baden-Baden also has a doctor, Iraqi Dr. Huddad. This city also has hospitals treating only one specialty, while another is a surgical orthopaedic center, providing convalescent facilities for all types of patients.

Although it has been a long time in Europe, the University of Medicine in Bonn is making significant progress in its efforts to improve medical education. The city also has a number of hospitals, including the "thalidomide babies" hospital, which is not a pleasant sight to see. Bonn is a city of many such cases, but it is also a city of many successes. Bonn is a city of many successes, but it is also a city of many challenges. Bonn is a city of many challenges, but it is also a city of many successes.

Elegant in style

For those who are unable to afford such treatment as well as the cost of entertainment, Influnsa's medical package is of great benefit. They can combine some of the services to allow the patient free to enjoy the scenic beauty of the area and the shopping areas of Europe (although also very expensive).

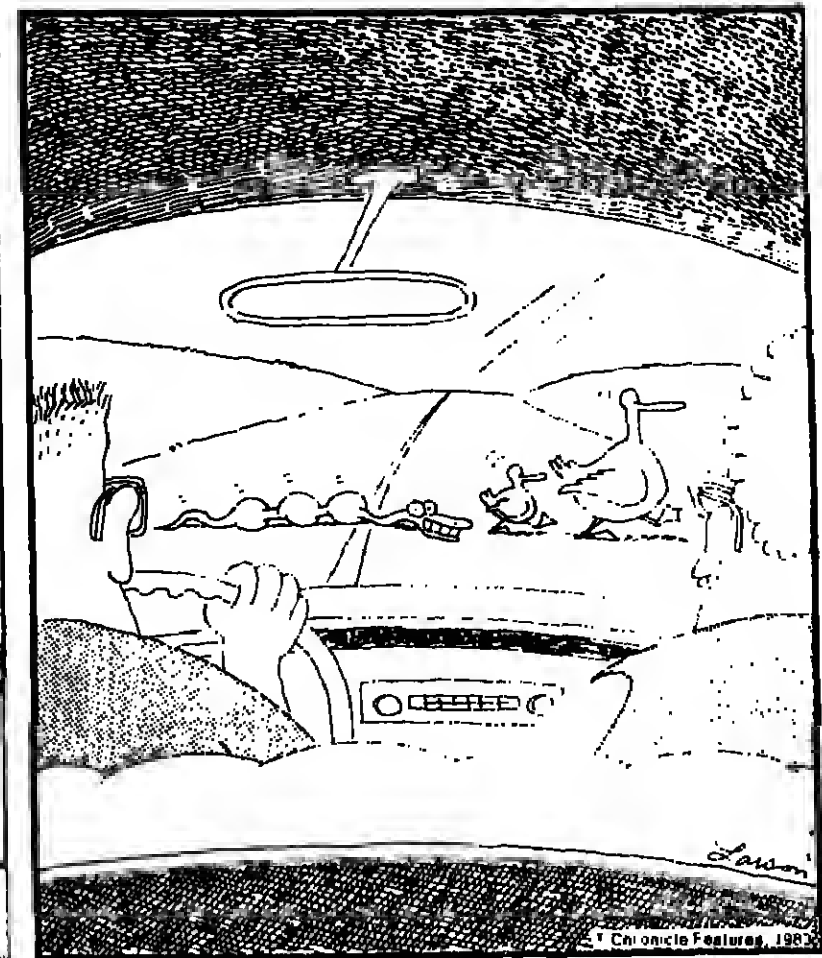
If one travels there, one can even catch the famous horse-race outside Baden-Baden, and win money fast if you have the cunning.

One of the most pleasant places to watch falcons at its best can be found about an hour's drive out of New York City where birds of prey threatened with extinction are released into the wild again. It is so difficult to believe that a great eagle would consider a dead chick, or that an owl would answer to its name. But personally, it is worth while just to see a trainer, hired to set cage

birds free to watch falcons at their best. The birds are trained, then released into the wild again. It is so difficult to believe that a great eagle would consider a dead chick, or that an owl would answer to its name. But personally, it is worth while just to see a trainer, hired to set cage

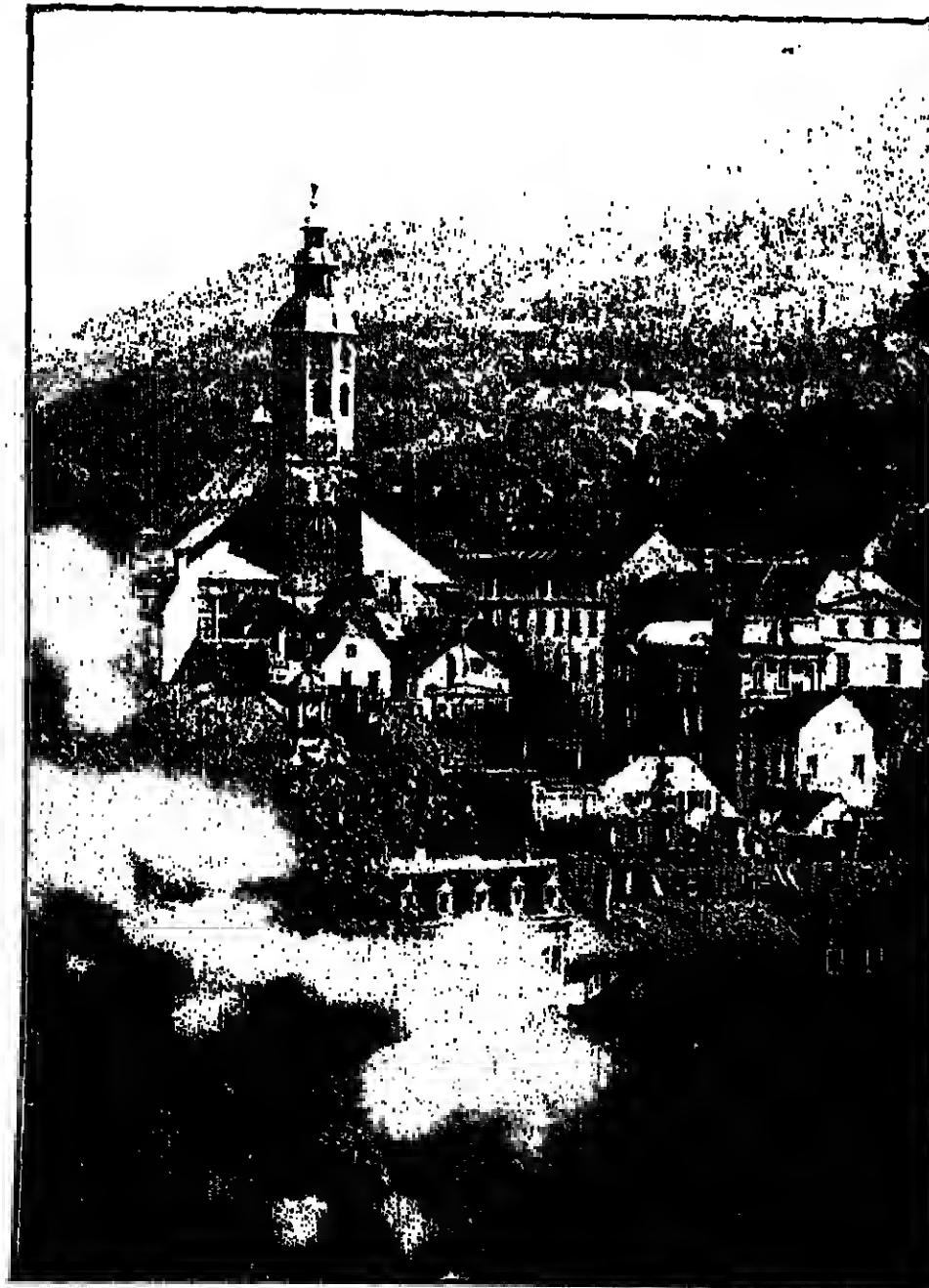


West Germany's medical technology is among the best in the world

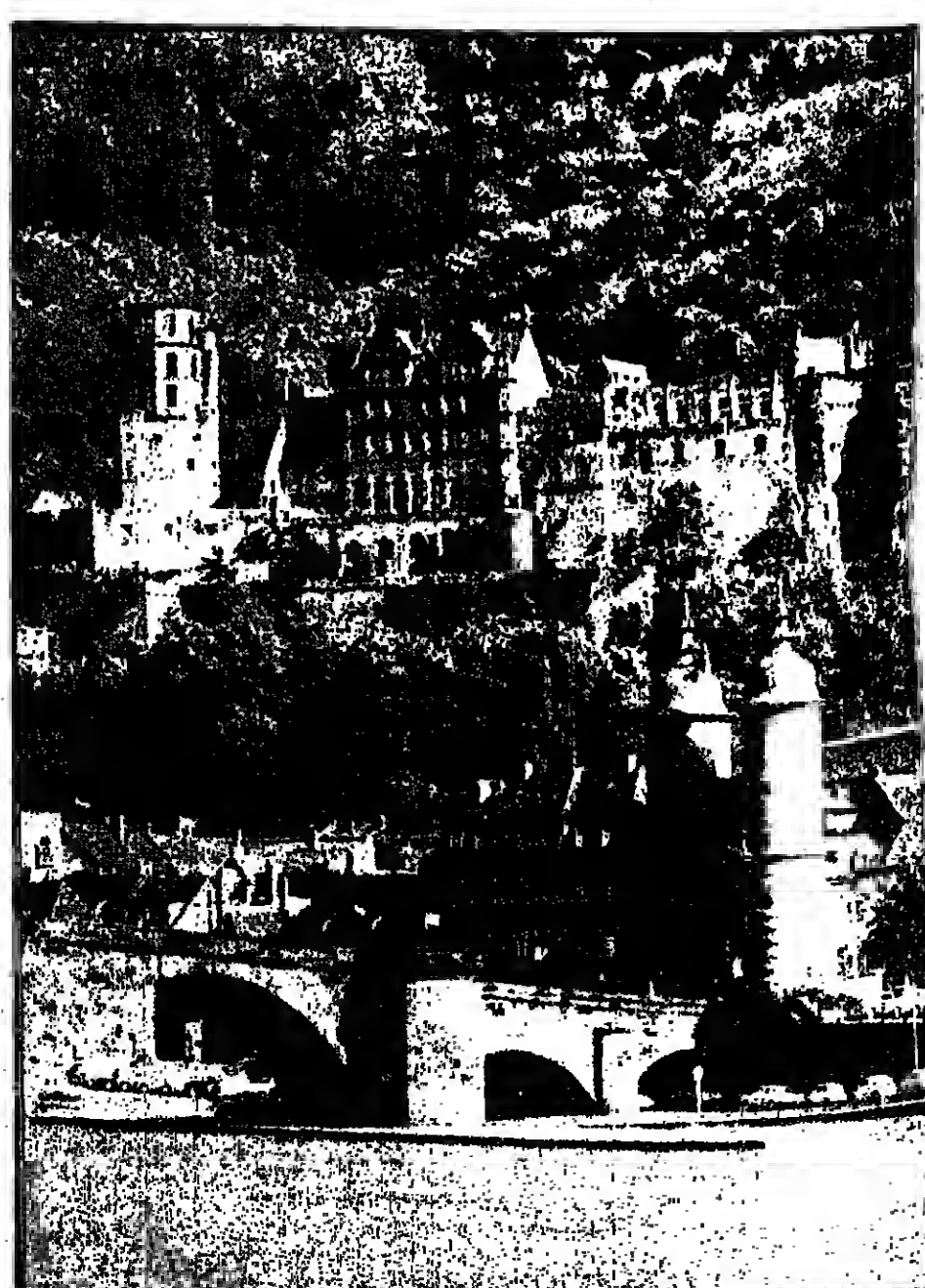


The Far Side

By Gary Larson



Baden-Baden's baths are set off by town of fairy-tale architecture



Scenery at Heidelberg



...alle, one of the elegant buildings at the Baden-Baden resort



Stupid birds

VIEWPOINT

A new wound in the body of Palestine

By Ya'acoub Jabir

FOR THE past few weeks, we have been listening to conflicting reports about the split within Fatah, the largest Palestinian commando organization. One day we were told the mutiny was over; the next day fierce clashes broke out between the rebels and supporters of the present Fatah leadership. Stories still vary about the number of dissidents and their demands.

A major step in the attempt to contain the mutiny must be to release full and accurate information about it, including motives and demands. It must not be surprising that Arab intervention played a major part in causing the split and widening it, but to attribute it exclusively to Arab interference may not be acceptable to many and could further anger the mutiny leaders.

The fact is that some sort of disagreement among Palestinian commando groups was bound to happen in the wake of the PLO withdrawal from Beirut. Arab intervention must have aggravated the situation. But it is neither acceptable nor logical for PLO leaders to pretend that nothing had happened and it was, matters "business as usual" in the post-Beirut era. For the affair involves men who bravely resisted the Israeli war machine for three months, and were finally forced to abandon long-held positions and be scattered across eight Arab states.

Little is known about the situation, and it is extremely difficult for anyone to try to find a solution. But it is perhaps very fair to say that had the rebels been listened to from the beginning and their views taken seriously within an all-out democratic policy-review process, the mutiny could have been averted.

It is quite evident now that the split has widened enough to call for Arab mediation. Terms which were rejected in the past are being seriously considered now. What is worse is that from time to time, the two groups resort to arms and engage in bloody fighting.

These regrettable developments call for quick measures by the Palestinian leadership to heal the rift and preserve national unity, which is crucial to confront the present and future challenges. The Palestinian people simply cannot afford a split, even of very small one.

A democratic, responsible debate among PLO leaders was becoming essential even before the mutiny started — to draw up a new strategy taking into consideration all the dramatic changes which occurred in the past year.

In the end, both the rebels and supporters within Fatah should remember that the Palestinian people are extremely unhappy about what is going on. If this reminder does not help, what else will?



— Al-Ithad

Middle East Editorial Opinion

THIS WEEK saw sharp Egyptian editorial criticism of Israeli policies in Lebanon and in the Middle East as a whole.

The influential Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram writes that the best solution for the question of Israel's security lies in withdrawal from other countries' territory and the achievement of peace. It also says that the Israeli concept of "security" has been shattered in Lebanon, despite the enormous force used in the invasion.

"Israeli forces are now considering withdrawing to the south in an attempt to minimise their large losses inflicted through bold Palestinian and Lebanese attacks. But no matter what Israel does it cannot afford a prolonged war of attrition, and the time will come when its presence in Lebanon will turn into a threat rather than an aid to its security," Al-Ahram asserts.

Another Egyptian newspaper, Al-Akhar, charges that Israel transfers treaties and agreements it has signed into meaningless words and worthless documents.

The paper points to the Camp David agreements, saying that Israel committed to the accords flagrantly through a series of actions, beginning with the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and then by the occupation of Lebanon, culminating in the dispute over Tabat.

"If Israel has done this to the Camp David accords, then how can the Lebanese government be reassured about the withdrawal agreement which Israel is trying to turn into an occupation pact?" asks the Egyptian paper.

Al-Akhar asserts that Israel will be losing in the end because its government is doing everything it can to prevent the promotion of confidence in its intentions, forgetting that confidence is just what it needs, in order to live in this region.

The Lebanese situation continues to be a major subject in other Arab newspaper editorials.

The Qatari newspaper Al-Raya says Israel is going ahead in implementing its schemes in Lebanon while the Arabs are being hampered from doing anything because of their differences. It

adds that the Israelis are clearly preparing for the redeployment of their troops in Lebanon, and such a step would mean the perpetuation of the Israeli occupation.

"A unified Arab effort, as well as solid Lebanese national unity, are the only way to foil the Israeli plans," Al-Raya declares.

The Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Rai' Al-Aam says that plans for Israeli withdrawal to the so-called security line along the Awali River in South Lebanon are designed to achieve disengagement with Syrian troops in the Bekaa Valley and make Israeli forces less vulnerable to commando attacks.

The Americans support this partial withdrawal plan, it says, adding that the withdrawal would give the advantage to Israel and the United States as it will keep the initiative on any new war with the Israelis, while the Americans will send their "peace-keeping" troops to the Lebanese mountains to face and embarrass the Syrians and their Soviet allies.

The Qatari English-language Gulf Times warns against the serious repercussions which would ensue if the dispute within the Fatah commando movement spreads. It says the continuation of the dispute would result in great damage to the Palestinian cause in the military, strategic and moral fields.

"The increased world support for the Palestinian people's cause will also be negatively affected if the Palestinians start fighting among themselves," asserts the Gulf Times.

It concludes by calling on Palestinian leaders rapidly to patch up their differences and bring about full national unity, adding that in this respect, Palestinians must not rely on Arab help as long as Arab states themselves are divided.

In an earlier editorial, the Gulf Times re-asserts that the defence of the Gulf region is the responsibility of its states alone.

Commenting on the joint military exercises to be conducted next October by the armies of the Gulf Co-operation Council's states, the paper says: "The birth of the council has made it possible for these states to co-ordinate their po-

litical and military policies and draw up a common defence strategy that rules out outside interventions.

"Israel poses the direct threat in the Arab world, including the Gulf area. This became evident after the Israeli air raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor which increased the need for closer co-ordination to build up a joint defence to repel any future aggression," the paper concludes.

In Amman, Ad-Dustour daily criticises the statement on the Middle East issued by the EEC leaders following their summit in Stuttgart, saying that the changes which occurred in Europe in the past few years have obscured its role in finding a solution in the Middle East problem.

"The voices which had stressed the inevitability of European participation in the search for a Middle East solution are gone, and Europe now is unable even to remember its past statements about the bases of a just and comprehensive Middle East peace," Ad-Dustour remarks.

It goes on to say that after one year of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Israel is again unacceptable in Europe and receiving EEC financial aid only because it has agreed in principle to pull its invading forces out of Lebanon in return for the expulsion of Arab forces from that Arab country.

Ad-Dustour says the United States has worked to strip Europe of an independent role in the Middle East and sought to achieve an understanding between its NATO allies and Israel, in the hope of setting up an alliance capable of defending the rear of the Atlantic group and US interests in the region.

"What is frightening is that the US positions and the attitudes of the American-led West have been based on the absence of Arab response and on the understanding that the Arabs would not retaliate, no matter how harsh the US and Western provocations may be," Ad-Dustour concludes.

Israeli press

In Israel, Haaretz takes up the question of early elections, saying that

the two major blocs are not favouring advancing the election date. The coalition cannot take the initiative because of obligations to coalition partners. The Marakh opposition does want to take the initiative because it does not want the minister of finance to create the impression of an unstable government in Israel. But the main reason behind this attitude by both the Haaretz says, is that they are aware they can shift the power balance in their favour.

On a related topic, Davar writes with the coming of the 35th anniversary of Israel, the minister of finance celebrated the occasion with inflation of 140-160 per cent — which each jump to 200 per cent.

"We must change the cost of living figures and achieve a new percentage around 10 per cent," the paper says. It proposes that the extraordinary inflation rate be dubbed "Yomir" (after the first name of Finance Minister Yitzhak Mordechai).

"To cure our economy in the same way the shchel did when it replaced the lira," (namely, not at all).

Al-Hamishmar writes, "Critics of the government open fire on general expenditures and ask for cuts in welfare and to public funds. Do we have to make cuts and lower our standard of living?"

"The key to the future of the economy lies in putting an end to the war in Lebanon. This is a precondition for a prosperous economy."

Maariv says the claims of Defence Minister Moshe Arens, that there is American pressure on Israel to withdraw from Lebanon, are not to be taken seriously. Washington understands Lebanon are not to be taken seriously.

"Our problem is that the situation will not be solved by this means of withdrawal. The new military employment must grant us control and security with a minimum of troops in Lebanon territory."



Dr. Nuseibeh

DR. HAZEM NUSEIBEH, a former foreign minister of Jordan and now a member of the Senate (Upper House of Parliament), served for four years as Jordan's Permanent Representative at the United Nations. In an exclusive interview with Star Staff Writer Khader Mansour, he gave his perspective on the nature and workings of that international body.

ASKING whether or not the United Nations and its institutions have effectively carried out the duties entrusted to them, one must look at the policies and actions of the 157 member-states, and particularly the superpowers, in whose hands the ultimate decisions rest on the fundamental issues impacting on international relations.

I might at this juncture reiterate a statement which I made four years ago, in which I had attempted to sum up my assessment of the United Nations: "The UN Charter is a masterpiece in utopia. It is a beautiful reading and its basic principles and precepts are admirable. I strongly urge that the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights be made mandatory reading at high schools, in the earnest hope that we may spare future generations the scourges of war and make them better citizens of our world community as well."

But while doing so, we should be very careful not to deceive ourselves by false hopes. We might perhaps write an addendum, warning not to swallow it whole, that wonderfully as it may read, it is a dead letter of its time and does not represent, for the time being, the foreseeable future, the real world. And as a consolation

By Janice Turner

AS LONG as they have to remain in exile, our aim is to turn the refugees from a burden into an asset," said Jack Landau, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' representative to Jordan. The urgency and magnitude of the task was underlined by the fact that there are currently about 16 million refugees scattered about the world. In this interview, he highlighted the major problems being fought by the UNHCR in alleviating the problems of refugees.

The three main methods of dealing with refugees were laid down by the United Nations General Assembly in 1950. The long-term solution is that of repatriating refugees voluntarily to their homeland. This, though, is only possible after the reason for their departure has been resolved, and in many cases the refugees are stranded for years of exile before their return is possible.

Therefore the second alternative is settling refugees in the locality. For example, 120,000 South African and Namibian refugees are living in Jordan in the Frontline States.

When both these alternatives fail, there is one more "solution" — although Jack Landau does not consider it as such — the resettlement of refugees in different continents. "This alternative is only used as a last resort," said Landau at his Jordan office, "as it is inevitably beset with problems."

'The UN Charter is a masterpiece in utopia...'

price, it may be fitting to include in their readings a brief compilation of the UN resolutions, endorsed by the overwhelming majority of member states, expressing in unmistakable terms their strict adherence to the Charter and their upholding of its basic articles in almost every just cause presented for consideration and judgement.

But a proviso might be added that in the most crucial issues, particularly the question of Palestine and Namibia, the voices, conscience and will of mankind remain unheeded and ineffectual, because power lies somewhere else. It is not a mechanical majority, as its opponents cynically claim. It is not a talking shop or a forum for rhetorical speeches as detractors and their supporters would want people to believe. There would be no need for speeches if just and unassailable rights are redeemed and the Charter respected.

The role of world powers

The tragedy of the United Nations is that it has fallen victim to the power politics, tensions and rivalries of the major powers upon whose confluence the founding of the UN was originally predicated. The United Nations can only be effective in upholding the rule of law if the major powers finally come to the realization that the preservation of the Charter and of international law is a far better guarantor of international peace, security and national interests than the relentless accumulation of armaments in the nuclear age and the callous perpetration of substantive regional conflicts and injustices in a world of interdependence.

Favouritism and local considerations would ill serve the best interests of the major powers in the long run, let alone world peace and a return to sanity in relations among nations, big and small. This is not utopia; it is realistic as realism can be.

Within this context and inspired by the lofty principles upon which it was founded, the Non-Aligned Movement has been playing a pivotal role at the United Nations as a balancer and arbiter of right and wrong. It does represent the spirit of the Charter as well as the conscience of mankind, not because of its numerical weight — almost two-thirds of the United Nations — but because its criteria of judgement are by and large consonant with the Charter and it has no self-seeking axe to grind.

I am not suggesting that the Non-Aligned states are angelic or flawless. Indeed, some of its members have individually contributed a big share to international destabilisation. But they hold, nonetheless, the role of the grand jury whose judgement is assiduously sought by the major powers.

As for the European powers, they strive to hold a middle road within the constraints placed upon them by their respective alliances and commitments. Notwithstanding the EEC and overall European integration, they have not as yet succeeded in projecting the sum total of their potentially enormous power as an independent, third superpower. They certainly try to modify untenable and inflexible positions of their partners... But when it is said and done they feel incapable of charting their own independent course, and fall back on their other ultimate commitments.

The United Nations can be justly proud of its achievements over the past 25 years in the glorious process of decolonisation and self-determination, and can regard its almost total achievement — with the tragic and potentially catastrophic exception of Palestinian rights and Namibia — as a hallmark in its own annals.

Though still unsuccessful, the UN set in motion in 1970 a great process for the creation of a more viable and equitable new international economic order.

UNHCR: picking the pieces

On be problem at the transit camps has been the deliberate selection of the most highly-qualified refugees by resettlement countries, leaving the least qualified and physically or mentally impaired refugees behind. (These would be a drain on the country's social services.) The United States was one such country operating this policy with the Vietnamese boat people, although many others try this also. "The UNHCR has to be very firm about this," Landau pointed out. "We ask all countries to take a representative cross section of the refugees." Landau also highlighted a project which the UNHCR has operated called the "ten or more" scheme. In this plan, UNHCR urges countries to take ten or more handicapped refugees for resettlement each year. If all countries did this, he added, there would be no problem with the disabled refugees.

"When refugees are settled in the geographical proximity to their homeland, they can communicate with the local people, their customs and lifestyles are usually similar, and when their own country becomes more stable they are able to simply drift back over the border. But when refugees are flown all over the world, such as the Vietnamese boat people, they suffer severe doses of culture shock, have to learn a new life-style and speak a new language. Of course, their return is

made all the more difficult even though the UNHCR pays their air fares."

When refugees do return, such as Zimbabweans returning from exile in London to their native villages and towns, UNHCR has to help them with "reorientation", so that they can return to the life-style they had before their departure. This sometimes includes teaching skills in farming and irrigation, Landau said.

The reason for the third solution being used is the inability or the unwillingness of the first country of refuge to take them. Sometimes that country is unwilling to accept the refugees on a long-term basis as its population is delicately balanced between ethnic groups, and the addition of the refugees would swing the balance perhaps from ethnic minority to majority. This would disrupt the country's political balance. But the most usual problem is the effect the refugees have on the national economy of the country.

The economy cannot withstand the cost of feeding, clothing, sheltering and providing for the sudden increase in the population. Its communication system — roads, railways, ports and airports — become clogged and sometimes grind to a halt as people and supplies swamp it. Extra people looking for jobs exacerbate unemployment and

Jordan's role in the UN

Jordan has been a member of the United Nations since 1955. It can state without equivocation that it has always been held in high esteem by the other member-states, not because of its size, power or wealth — which are woefully limited — but because of the basic integrity of its attitudes towards international issues, its fidelity to the Charter and its even-handed, sincere and fearless defence of just causes throughout the world. Likewise, Jordan has been very active in the various international organizations and specialised agencies such as Ecosoc, the UNDP, the Unicef, Unesco (the Economic and Social Council, UN Development Programme, UN Children's Fund, UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) and others.

Its undoubted and consistent advocacy of the Palestinian cause over three decades has often times angered the protagonists of Israeli expansion and aggression, even though Jordan has always supported the achievement of a just and lasting peace based on UN resolutions.

It is difficult in the extreme to give any sweeping evaluations, and certainly not in a brief, spontaneous answer. However, I have always been impressed by the fact that the Scandinavian countries, particularly Sweden, have invariably been in the forefront, per capita, in social and humanitarian commitments in deed and in word.

Israel and the UN

Israel owes its very existence to the United Nations, and yet no other country in the world has done so much to defy and undermine it. More than any other, it has caused the UN to lose its credibility and effectiveness by its own defiance and by applying its massive influence on American decision-making to impede any viable, if not decisive, UN role. Hence the colossal suffering of the Palestinian people, their dispersal and the occupation of the whole of Palestine in defiance of UN resolutions on the subject.

The Security Council

The Security Council, much like a fire department, is literally on a continuing 24-hour alert. Its mechanisms are second to none, and its membership is a much sought-after privilege as well as a solemn obligation towards world peace and security.

Having served one of Jordan's two-year term at the Security Council, representing the Arab and Asian groups, I know how challenging and sensitive the trust is. Most of the Council's real work is done in closed meetings, free from the gaze of TV crews. Public debates often show heated exchanges and recriminations. By contrast, the closed meetings are carried out seriously but very amiably. The atmosphere is friendly, the discussions serene and candid.

These accomplished diplomats know how to get a good deal of what they want by quiet discussion, friendliness and give-and-take attitude. The real stumbling block is the veto power. Third World countries have been urging its abolition or its restraint, but to no avail. In the final analysis, it is the consensus of the major powers which can restore to the Security Council its assigned role as guardian of world peace as well as of justice and the principles of the Charter.

In summation I should state that if no United Nations existed, it would have to be created. Where else could world leaders, foreign ministers, permanent representatives and diplomats representing a universal spectrum of countries, peoples, ideologies and systems meet formally or informally over a cup of coffee or tea, to agree or disagree on so many issues without the formalities which accompany official visits?

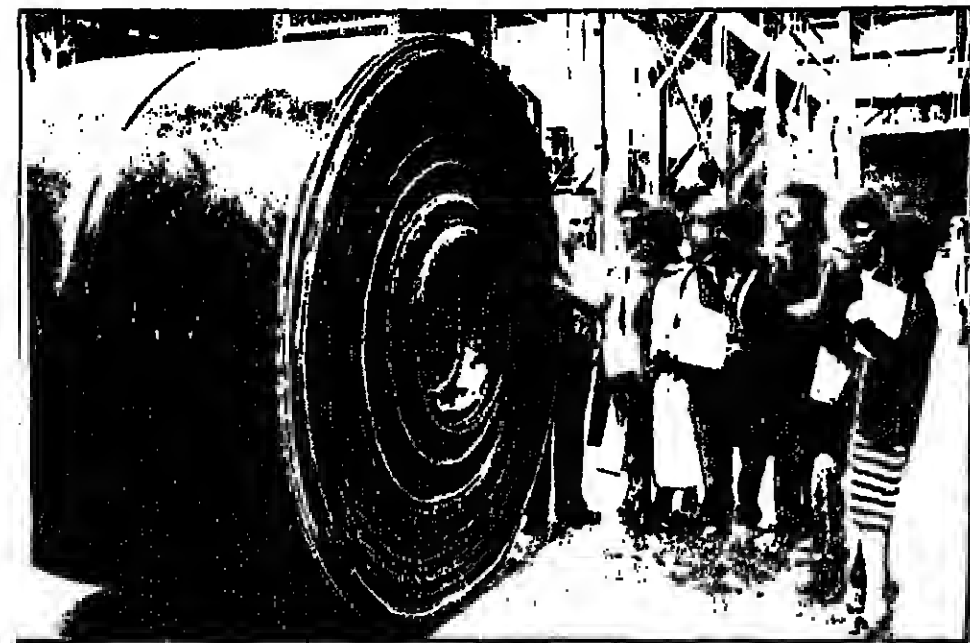
can become the scapegoat for it, and other of the country's ills. One particularly badly hit country, though, is Djibouti, in which 12 to 15 per cent of the population now consists of refugees.

Therefore, says Landau, "To help the refugees we have to help the country."

The first step in helping the host country is by taking the immediate substantive burden from it. In doing so, UNHCR brings tonnes of food, clothing and medical supplies into the country. If the communication system is not adequate for the operation, UNHCR has to improve it. In some countries UNHCR has built or repaired roads or railways and improved the harbour in order to speed up the operation of getting supplies to the refugees — here the host country benefits in the long-term, by having its transport facilities improved at little cost to itself. In Somalia, where both war and drought has hit the country, \$12 million will be used for the purposes of communication and transport in 1983.

The aim of the co-ordinations of long-term refugee camps is to transform them into villages, with all the sociological implications that this entails. In this way, refugees can feel themselves become citizens again, able to control their own existence, to regain their dignity and rebuild their devastated lives.

But as Poul Hartling, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees told Third World Media recently, "The only long-term solution to the refugee problem is the ending of the political disputes which create it."



3.F Goodrich factory foreman Bud Lable gives students a tour of company operating facilities.

Volunteers by the hundreds

IT'S NATURAL for community organizations to turn to B.F. Goodrich (a major US manufacturing company) for help," says W. Thomas Duke, director of community relations in Goodrich's Akron, Ohio, headquarters. "Goodrich is the second largest employer in Akron and has a history of willingness to help community groups where possible," he adds.

Although B.F. Goodrich can look back on more than a century of involvement in local American community activities since its founding 111 years ago, the company's approach to volunteerism has changed in recent years. "The company was a vast pool of willing and talented professionals to draw on (for volunteer community work)," says Duke. "The challenge was to match the volunteer with the project."

Goodrich decided that it needed a systematic approach to volunteerism. As a first step, the company established guidelines to help it select which community activities to support. "Even after the guidelines were established, we still needed a permanent system for placing our company people in volunteer positions," Duke says.

By 1978, Duke was ready with a pilot programme to organize the company's volunteers. He sent a memo to 300 top-level Goodrich company executives asking them if they were interested in becoming volunteers and to indicate their specific talents or professional areas of interest.

At first Duke used a system of small cards to match employees with community requests for volunteers. Within six months, though, he found that the card index was not adequate to record the large number of participants involved. "So we put the list on a word processor, a typewritten computer. A simple programme made the names easily accessible by skill," Duke explains.

Systematizing the Volunteers in Communities (VIC) programme means that volunteers are available to community groups for specific types of assistance. There are now more than 500 volunteers in the Akron and northeastern Ohio Goodrich plants (in the Midwestern United States) listed in the computer. The VIC programme places more than 200 professionals per year in volunteer positions. (USIS)

'Essential hangouts' for all

By Rial H. Dabbas
Special to the Star

WHAT JORDAN needs is more television, joggers, and psychotherapy. But what we need most is a respite from the treadmill between home and office, a place to put aside status and special strivings, a place to enjoy a few hours of pure sociability—in short, a third place.

In 18th-Century London prosperous citizens spent many of their free hours in coffeehouses chatting, exchanging gossip, sipping coffee or chocolate—in short just hanging out.

The hangout is important for what it symbolizes to us, that is, a kind of pure, free-wheeling sociability, uncontaminated by status, special purposes or goods.

Generally, a third place is open to the public and easily accessible to those who have claimed it as their own. It may have some social cachet but it is not necessarily a place outsiders find interesting or noteworthy. Its regulars take it for granted.

Frequently a third place guarantees nothing. A hangout is simply there, providing opportunities for relationships that are rarely available in the larger society. People go there not simply to escape from work and relatives, but primarily to enjoy one another's company.

The principal activity is conversation; there are no organized goings-on. In family life, work, commerce, and organized groups—in fact, almost everywhere except in a third place, people find themselves in purposive association. Not so in third places. There, to use the words of the sociologist George Simmel, the essence of association is "joy, vivacity, and relief."

As in any human relationship, pure sociability has its own version of good or proper form. No one is to remain silent—or to dominate the talk; people have come to participate not to listen to monologues. Speakers turn away from the first person singular that is the hallmark of our self-centred age.

Sociability is not premised on the social qualifications of the people involved. Simmel called it life's most purely democratic experience. Participants surrender their worldly status in return for unqualified acceptance into human fellowship.

Third places often provide the only common meeting ground for people of diverse background and experience. Depending on when people stop in at a third

To fast is to fear

By Ahmad Al-Anani
Special to the Star

THE ABOVE title is not my invention. The closure of Ayah (verse) hundred and eighty three in the first Surah of the Quran on fasting ends by saying, "...and may you become Allah-fearing." The last clause ends the Ayah, which decreed the fasting of Ramadan month in the way explained by other Quranic verses and practised by the Prophet Muhammad.

We are therefore clearly advised that fasting is not an end in itself. We fast so that we may become more God-fearing. Those God-fearing men and women are specified in full detail in other places of Quran.

They are those who make peace within themselves and create peaceful situations around them. They are full of helpfulness and readiness to sacrifice for those around them. They are meek and gentle with all who are weaker than themselves or who live around them; they meet offence with readiness to forgive, but nevertheless stand firm in the face of planned aggression. They are very tough with those who seek to oppress them.

God-fearing encompasses a very long list of virtuous epithets and attributes of high morality. Islam added to all the maxims and orders of previous monotheistic religions a collection of minutely-defined orders to the faithful concerning all economic and social situations.

Islam decreed a comprehensive system of Zakat to ensure that definite ratios and figures for the shares of the poor and the disabled from the incomes of the well-to-do would be provided. To divide wealth into as many smaller holdings as possible the Quran includes in the third Surah of "Women" a detailed system for the distribution of legacies which has proved over the generations to be able to cope with all cases.

It is also in the pointed out that the economic system of Islam decrees varied commitments on individual gains; restricts certain fields where ownership has to be communal and imposes ceilings of maximum legalized profits.

For more than seven hundred years Muslims enjoyed internal peace in balanced societies where individual enterprise, mildly but firmly, guarded by divine decrees, maintained the advantage of freedom. Such freedom however was kept within boundaries of God-fearing and voluntary acceptance of limits imposed for the preservation of the opportunities of the poor and the weak.

We fast to support this system of morality where the rights and duties of the individual are marked down with absolute clarity. A man's commitment to himself and his own person and body, and man's commitments to each of his family members, and to his neighbours and even to his distant companions are all precisely defined in Islam.

In each and every case it is not seeming to and God-fearing that counts. It is the total of the internal core of the human heart. It is a mysterious system, perhaps made up of a blend of kept chaste and clear, and its voice respected and obeyed Muslim lives flourish on sound basis. Otherwise, by poverty destroys religion.

A Muslim has nothing to fear except his own offences and transgressions.

He has no right to expect favours except from his Creator. Allah is the all-possessor and the all-distributor. A worldly lot may be intended for the extinction of man but may also lead to his great success if he proves capable of being the challenge it involves.

Paradise is Allah's gift to those who master their passions. Prayers that fill in each day and their cravings are not only "labour lost" but also a cause for pushing offenders to the very depths of hell.

After centuries of decline the dormant Muslim mind is now awakening and scrambling fast from their original sources. The deeds of Muslims are being rationalized by the revival of the Muslim mind, which is called upon by the theory of Quran to take up the scientific method in reasoning objectively all aspects of individual and communal life.



The hangout, a place to meet free of all pressures

place (and they are always both unbidden and most welcome) they may chance to meet the friend of a friend, some one's visiting relative, someone new to the neighbourhood—or perhaps just some of the regulars.

By providing an emotional outlet, and even more important, by supplying friends, other than spouses or work mates, third places make a significant contribution to mental stability. Jordanians emphasize the benefits of diet and exercise, but they tend to think that mental balance, or perspective, maintains itself.

When someone chats with friends in a third place, he is subjecting his mental processes to the judgement of others, thereby keeping in touch with the world around him and with other people's conception of reality.

The kind of third place I have been describing is badly needed in Jordanian society.

The organization of both home and work inhibit the emotional expressiveness of their members who come to feel that they have too much at stake to sound off in rage, grief, or even great elation.

Each runs on a tight schedule with a constant, highly predictable world with a constant, homogeneous population. As the scholar Sennett, the sociologist, says of the suburbs "People suffocate there for lack of the new, the unexpected the diverse in their lives."

In my view participation in third places does not weaken, but supports and complements involvement in home and work. And it provides something extra: a social play in a society impoverished in work and purpose. What the Dutch historian and social philosopher Johan Huizinga said of play as a human activity is also true of the third place. "Into the confusion of life it brings a temporary, a limited, perfection."

The Astrolabe — 'mathematical jewel' of early Islamic science

By Ruth Abu Deeb
Special to the Star

THE NIGHT sky is sprinkled with stars bearing Arab names—Mizar, Alcor, Aldebaran, Betelgeuse—and history books recording the development of science state emphatically how important the impact of Islamic astronomy was upon the Mediaeval scholars of the West. It was by acquiring Islamic astronomical works and Greek astronomical works preserved in Arabic that the Latin world finally achieved a high level of astronomical knowledge.

This early interest in astronomy in the Islamic world is not surprising. The natural inclination towards the study of the heavens by mankind was crossed vast deserts with the help of the stars combined with the fact that the Koranic references to nature are concerned largely with the heavens gave a powerful impetus to the study of astronomy from the beginning of Islamic civilization. On an immediate everyday level, astronomy was of extreme importance for determining the time of different Islamic rites such as the times of the daily prayers and the direction of Mecca (the qiblah) in each locality.

Characteristic

Muslim astronomers developed and used many instruments—the azimuthal quadrant (dhal al-ardh) or the azimuthal quadrant (dhal al-ardh), celestial globes, equatoria, but for many the astrolabe appears as the characteristic astronomical instrument of Islam. Indeed, it was described in Europe as a "mathematical jewel", a description reflecting its combination of scientific precision with aesthetic elegance.

The astrolabe, originating in the pre-Islamic period, was developed by Muslim scholars and used for many purposes: to determine the altitude of the stars, the sun, the moon and other planets in such the same way as with sextant or quadrant, for elementary surveying, to tell time and to measure the height of mountains and the depth of wells. Most importantly, it could be used for determining the times of prayer and for establishing the direction of Mecca.

Of the three types of astrolabe—the plani-

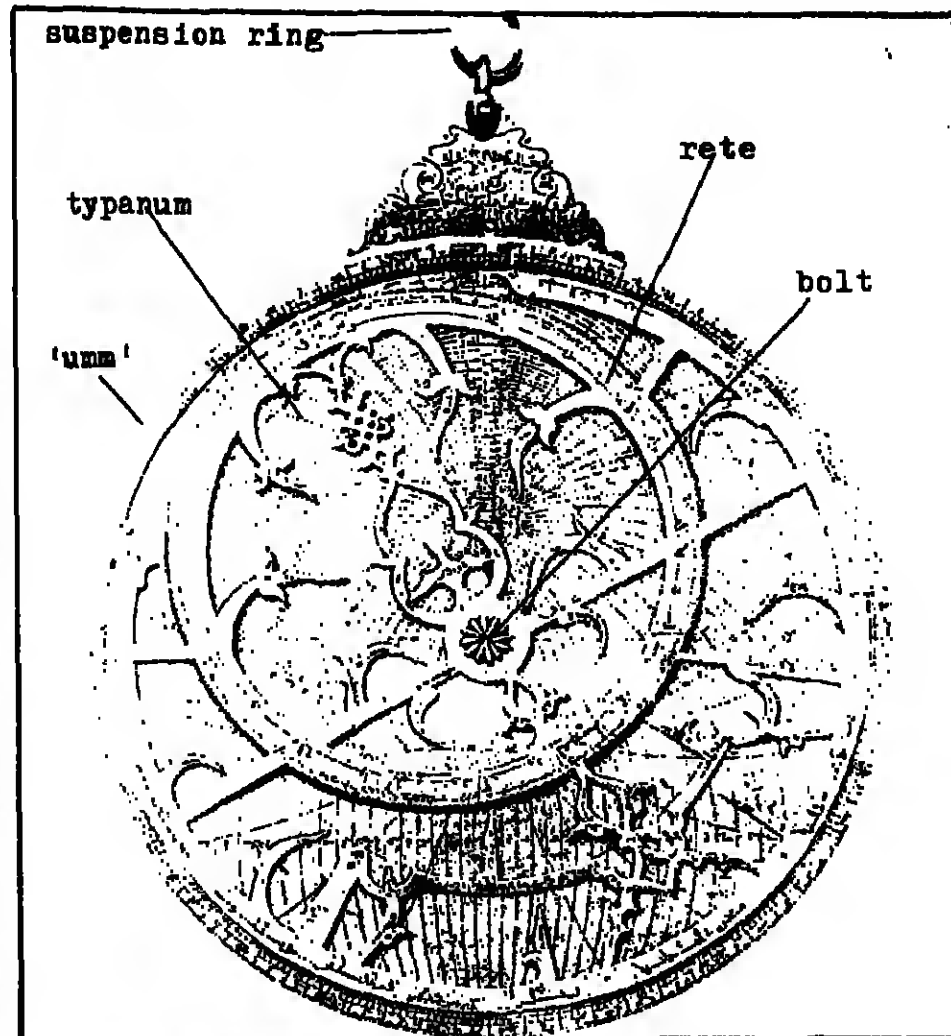
spheric, the linear also called the 'staff of Tusi' after its inventor al-Tusi, and the spherical of which there is only one known example extant—most common is the planispheric. It is so-called because the image of the celestial sphere it bears has been drawn on a flat as opposed to a spherical surface by a geometrical procedure known as stereographic projection. This does not distort circles when they are transferred from the sphere to the flat surface and which retains the true value of an angle between two lines drawn on the sphere.

The planispheric astrolabe, which represents north at the bottom, south at the top, east on the left and west on the right, consists of a circular disc of brass or copper called the 'ummi' (mother). The front of the 'ummi' usually carries a geographical table arranged in a circle giving various towns the longitudes, latitudes, the qiblah (for ascertaining the qiblah of the 'qiblah') masafa (the distance from Mecca), the jihat (direction of Mecca) in terms of the cardinal points of the compass, and the length in hours and minutes of the longest day.

The plate or tympanum, 'Safha' of which there may be from two to six, fits closely into a narrow rimmed border on the 'ummi' and is usually engraved on either side with a stereographic projection of the horizon, almucranats (circles of altitude between the horizon and the zenith) for use in a particular latitude.

Over the tympanum can be fixed the anabuki (spherule) or rete (net), a rotating star-map representing about forty stars but with the stars disposed in a mirror image of the view obtained from the earth. The rete is reduced to its essentials and cut away in reveal as much as possible of the plate underneath, the positions of the stars being indicated by the tips of dagger- or leaf-shaped pointers.

The back of the astrolabe is normally divided into four quadrants with an alidade (al-idade), a sighting device consisting of a movable strip of metal equal to the diameter of the 'ummi' and with a sighting hole on each end. With the alidade, the altitude of the sun or a star could be measured to an accuracy of about one degree.



Persian astrolabe dating from A.D. 1428

The alidade, tympanum and rete are held together on the astrolabe by a bolt which passes through a hole in the centre of each and a hole in the centre of the rim.

Uses

An elementary example of the many uses of the astrolabe is that of finding the time of night. First, a tympanum, the side appropriate to the latitude where the user is uppermost, is placed in the ummi. Then the user selects a clearly visible star which is also marked on the rete and, holding the astrolabe by a strap through the suspension ring at the top so that the instrument hangs freely, he sights the star through the sights of the alidade, rotating the alidade upwards and downwards as necessary until the star can still be seen when the astrolabe is hanging motionless and not touched by the user's free hand.

The altitude of the star can now be read on the

back of the astrolabe. The rete at the front is now turned until the tip of the pointer indicating the star under observation lies on the almucranat corresponding to the observed altitude. Everything on the rete now represents the sky as it was when the user made his observation. From there he looks at the zodiacal division and can ascertain the time.

Now, astrolabes are viewed mostly as interesting relics from the past but it should not be forgotten that much of the development of Latin astronomy during the eleventh and twelfth centuries can be explained as a consequence of its introduction into the Latin world. Certainly, astronomy once more became linked with mathematics due to the numerical precision that the astrolabe offered, and there can be no doubt that the astrolabe contributed greatly to the advance of science in the West.

Nasa fights to save space exploration

By Robin Aickie

AMERICAN SCIENTISTS are struggling to save their planetary exploration programme.

After two decades of sending probes to more than 20 different worlds, they are dismayed to find themselves with only one new mission approved by the Reagan Administration for the next years ahead.

In an attempt to prevent extinction, a special committee of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has produced a bargain plan to send missions to Venus, Mars, Saturn and the asteroids at rock-bottom prices.

The plan suggests building a basic "space bus" on cheap earth satellites, as well as developing cooperation with the European Space Agency to reduce costs.

"The drop in planetary missions has been devastating," said one of the report's authors, Dr Lawrence Johnston, of Nasa's jet propulsion laboratory in Pasadena.

"We have got to convince the President, Congress and the public that matters must be put right. We are not asking for a feast but we can't have a famine either."

America's exploration of the planets has been a victim of its own success. From primitive beginnings it has developed some of the most impressive engineering undertakings ever carried out.

Worlds that were mere pinpoints of light 20 years ago have been revealed in detail—from the temporary, a limited, perfection."

of Venus and the icy volcanoes of Jupiter's moons. This has been achieved by robot probes operating up in a billion miles from home.

But the price has been high. The last few missions each cost several billion dollars and to a cost-conscious Reagan Administration more concerned with space's military and commercial applications that has proved unacceptable.

Planned probes to the sun, Halley's comet and other targets have all been axed. Only one, the Galileo mission to Jupiter and its moons, has survived.

The golden age of planetary exploration may never be again but a great deal can still be done, argues the committee. Its report "Planetary Exploration Through the Year 2000" identifies several important goals: determining the origin of the solar system, explaining why life originated on Earth but not on other planets, and pinpointing mineral resources.

As a start there must be a core programme of high scientific priority, moderate technological challenge and modest cost, the report says. Instead of billion-dollar missions, prices could be limited to \$300 million.

Using the basic space bus, to be known as the Planetary Explorer, Venus would be mapped by radar, a Mars orbiter would study the planet's climate, a mission would be sent to the asteroids and a probe would be landed on Titan, the giant moon of Saturn.

Understanding the Martian climate would help understand Earth's; the asteroids could reveal mineral wealth for future exploitation; while similarities between Earth and the Moon

Venus and Titan might provide clues to life's origins.

Later missions could be sent to comets and the outer planets. In addition, occasional highly expensive and technologically demanding probes could be sent to return soil from Mars and Venus.

"The first four missions are the basic minimum we need in keeping planetary exploration alive and I think we will get a lot of public support for them," Dr Johnston said. "After what we have achieved, people have been a little shocked to find so little is now planned." (Observer News Service)



The secret of Damascus steel

Scientists at Stanford University have finally found the mystery behind the strength of "Damascus steel."

In the 13th century, invading Crusaders were amazed at the seemingly indestructible swords used by the Eastern defenders. Ever since, the quest has continued to uncover the secret of the tough metal.

In the last century, the redoubtable director of the Royal Institute Laboratory, Alchael Parady, well known for his work on metals, had to admit failure with Damascus steel. The same fate awaited the inspector of the Paris Altin.

According to the United States based Science magazine, which has published the results of the Stanford research team, the hardness of the metal is due to the high carbon content. It has a low melting point—so critical that any lower or higher temperature causes the metal to crack or twist.

When work at the correct temperature the metal becomes malleable, and retains all its former characteristics after cooling.



A bedroom wall comes to life



Oil painting



Puppet — making, another specialty

A queen in her private kingdom

By Najwa Kefay
Special to the Star

PERHAPS WE all have some artistic ability, but there are some people whose creativity and ingenuity sets them apart.

Elinor Bilbeisi belongs in this category. You won't see her work on exhibition in art galleries or on sale in the shops but her home is as beautiful as a gallery, filled with her graceful and delicate handwork.

Elinor is an Austrian, married to Jordanian Forensic Pathologist Dr. Awni Bilbeisi and is the



Elinor Bilbeisi

mother of an 18 years old son Rami. She has been living in Jordan, very happily, she says, for almost 8 years.

Elinor studied art and design for five years in Vienna, and has a degree in textile design. She worked in Austria and other European countries, before she married, but now she is a dedicated amateur.

There seems to be little in the field of handwork that she cannot turn her hand to.

Painting, puppet-making, lampshades and vase making are just some of her skills. Even the walls of her house enjoy her handwork as her son's bedroom wall comes to life with a charming life-size printing of children of the world.

Most of the lamp shades in her house are her hand made. She buys the iron body, and the plain white material, then she dyes it, and prints it, signs her name, shapes it on the body, and the piece is neat, beautiful and ready to use, usually along with matching curtains.

She uses different printing processes according to the type of work. Sometimes she uses the Lino, which is a piece of a rubber lined with hard canvas, on which she carves her design, then rubs it with the coloured paint and prints the coloured design on her material.

For printing she uses a cross-section of a potato, on which she carves her design and dips the potato in the paint, and then prints the design on the material.

She makes hand woven lamp shades and bed covers. In one room she has a green and blue bed cover with its matching lamp shade in a room with green walls and with curtains of different

shades of green: unusual and quite breath taking.

Another method for making lamp shades, she uses ordinary cheap plastic lamp shades. These are then painted with special glass paints. She also does them on plastic plates of different sizes which she hangs together in front of glass doors or windows so that the light allows the beauty of the design and colours to show.

Similarly, Lora — as she is called by her friends — can transform an ordinary glass jar, worth half JD or so, or a "makdis" jar as she calls it, into a work of art. She paints on its surface with her glass paint, then fills in any spaces with opaque black paint, producing a vase which looks stunning especially when filled with pink and red roses.

Another of Elinor's specialties is puppet-making.

She buys the round plain wooden ball with the hollowed neck and the pointed nose, and then paints the face and puts the hair and the head dress. Then she attaches the body with its costumes, which of course are all her hand made, dyed, coloured, designed, cut, and sewn.

Lara Bilbeisi believes that the pieces of clothes here in Amman are often too high and she prefers to make them herself. She has never studied sewing but she went ahead and brought her size model and now she makes fabulous clothes.

Asked if she ever considered the idea of opening a small gift shop and selling her work, she said: "At present I could never sell a piece of my work. The effort and feelings that go into each piece are just too much to lose."

Although she doesn't sell her work Elinor



Most of the lamp shades in her house are her own work

has exhibited some of it, some of her beautiful water colours which she exhibited in the creative women exhibition last year.

The effect of these water colours on the dark coloured walls of her house is fascinating, and the atmosphere in general is strange yet cozy and very relaxing.

Elinor Bilbeisi was born an Austrian but now she feels Jordan is her country and here is where she belongs. Her son speaks very good Arabic, and his annual visits to Vienna to see his grandparents are merely duty to him. He is more Jordanian than European, and Elinor Bilbeisi is very proud of it.

Highlanders on the march

AN OLD Highlander in the north of Scotland has become the unlikely stronghold from which armies of tiny metal kilt-clad Highlanders are 'invading' the world in response to a steady demand for reminders of a long-vanished part of Scotland's history.

They are the 'troops' of Colin and Ellen Ross, who live and work at Milton of Culter, only a mile or two from where in 1746 a Highland army under Bonnie Prince Charlie was smashed in the last battle ever fought in Britain.

The six-inch high figures of the Rosses cast in white metal in a workshop which was once a hennhouse are based on the world-famous parodies of Highlanders by the Victorian artist Robert Ronald McIan. London-based McIan travelled widely in the northern areas of Scotland in the 1840s to portray the lifestyle of the inhabitants of this mountainous region.

Colin Ross says, "The figures which we make are taken from the original paintings made by McIan for his book 'The Highlanders at Home' and which is now a collector's item."

"The figures are well-known as prints, but as we were looking for something to make in three-dimensional form which no-one did, we decided the McIan figures would be ideal."

(Scottish Information Office)



Damar-Ali Yahabir and King Tharan

New life for ancient Yemeni kings

IN THE Rheinland-Pfalz, representative office in Bonn, two splendid statues of old Yemeni kings stand to welcome visitors.

The two kings are Damar-Ali Yahabir and his son King Tharan who have come back to life through the efforts of the Roman-German/Central Museum in the city of Mainz. The statues date back to the third century AD and were discovered in 1931 during excavation works in the remains of the city of Nakhlat Al-Hamra in the Yemeni

mountains. The two statues were in such bad condition that no one could recognise them.

Under a cultural agreement between Germany and the Arab Republic of Yemen in 1977, pieces of the two statues were transported to Mainz where German experts started to restore them. They prepared a detailed report on the two rare statues and designed plans to replace the missing ones.

Inscriptions on the knee of one of the statues indicate that their sculptors were Roman sculptor

named Fokas and a Yemeni sculptor named Lahab Am.

These two statues are now part of a special exhibition. When the exhibition finishes they will be sent to the Yemeni national museum in Sana'a.

The Yemeni exhibition in Bonn did not just display the two statues it also sought to explore Arab history and pre-Islamic Arab civilization in southern Arabia. It also brought out the relationship between Arab civilization and Greek and Roman civilization. (In-Press)



Two Champkins of Spinks with a £50,000 Chinese vase

How they bring home the Ming

WHEN NOT sending coins in New Zealand some send Oriental antiques to Hong Kong. It can be a profitable exercise.

The antiques — vases, bowls, porcelains, bronzes, ivories, pretty things — came flooding over to Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries.

If they survived 100 odd years of sailing and moving house and banishment to the attic and sending to jumble sales then they are pretty valuable. Some are very valuable indeed and every year a number get packed with

infinite care and flown back to the East.

There, at the Asian Antiques Fair, wealthy and fastidious Chinese collectors gather to see what fine pieces have come home again. This year they found 10,000 objects awaiting them, priced at more than £10 million. Some got hardly a second glance. But others...

Spinks, for instance, took some marvellous things. An 18th century double-gourd vase once owned by the Qianlong emperor, was offered for £37,000. A massive bottle vase, blue

and white with Imperial dragons was priced at £50,000. Glass cases were filled with Ming bronzes, 17th century jades, bowls, jars, figures of goddesses...

The steady rain that falls in the East as well could not keep rich Chinese away from such treasures. The best pieces were all sold, disappearing into boxes and going into very safe keeping. You don't put an Emperor's double-gourd vase on show. It is far too valuable, for that!

(London Express Service)

Foot care

I have itching and blisters between my toes. Sometimes it seems to go away but then comes back. What can I do? THIS SOUNDS like the fungal infection known as Athletes' Foot, however it could also be caused by excessive sweating of the feet, shoes that don't allow sufficient circulation of air to the foot, or it could be an allergic reaction to the materials used to make the shoe.

Athletes' foot is caused by several kinds of fungus and appears between the third and fourth spaces of the toes. The fungus lives ON the skin and feeds entirely on dead horny tissue. It digests keratin, the essential basis of the outer skin. Sometimes excessive sweating can be an important source of irritation for the fungus, and it can encourage growth of this plant form of life.

Good foot hygiene can do much to discourage growth of the fungi. A daily footbath of warm, not hot, water and soap in which the feet are soaked for 15 minutes will loosen dead skin that the fungi feed on.

Rinse the feet well and dry them with a clean towel, taking care to dry especially well between the toes. Applying alcohol between the toes will dry the skin further and you can also follow this with medicated talcum powder.

Socks or stockings made of cotton or wool absorb moisture from the feet but ones made from synthetic fibres do not. Another way to look after sweating feet is to bathe them as soon as you return home each day and then use an open type of house slipper without socks or stockings for the rest of the day. This will give your feet a chance to

Health by Joyce Niles

breathe and the perspiration to evaporate.

Continue to do this even though the itching and blisters may have gone away as the fungus forms spores that may still be on the skin, ready to grow when they have the right condition for it.

And take care in picking your shoes so that you get a style that allows some air to move around the foot. If these measures do not seem to be enough to relieve your condition or if the inflammation is too widespread or severe, go to your doctor. He or she may want to prescribe medications that can help.

Joyce Niles is a member of the American Medical Writers Association.

Minted melon mould

Ingredients

- 2 tablespoons gelatine
- 1 cup water
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 cup fresh mint, finely chopped
- 1 cup orange juice
- 1 cup lemon juice
- 1 cup melon balls from one sweet melon

Method

- Soften the gelatine in 1/4 cup of water.
- Boil the remaining water with the sugar for five minutes.
- Add the mint, cover and let the mint steep until cool.
- Strain, pressing as much mint flavour as possible through.
- Dissolve the gelatine and add to the mint syrup.
- When partially set fold in the melon balls.
- Pour into a wetted mould and chill.

All Things Considered

Joyce Abu Jassar

All day without food

MOST PEOPLE here in Jordan are making a short day of their work. Government offices open at 9 a.m. and close at 1 p.m. instead of the usual 8 to 2 routine. Why?

Because for the majority of Jordanians, those who are Muslims it is Ramadan, the month of fasting. It means that those practicing their religious duty will not eat or drink anything from before dawn — officially it is when there is enough light to distinguish a white thread from a black one when they are placed before you — until the sun sets. But there is a canon that goes off down town at the appropriate times and if you're out of earshot, you can always turn on the radio for this signal.

How can anyone go all day without food and water you may well ask, as I did. So, one year to find the answer to this question and in the spirit of "If they can do it, so can I", I set out to fast.

On the first morning I did start out well enough with just the slightest rumbling and grumbling from my stomach as she missed her breakfast, but not too much because I had done this to her before on occasion. I went about my usual work and by mid-morning the inside of my mouth acquired a sticky, dry feeling and my throat was parched. Coffeebreak time came and went. More complaints from my middle. My energy lagged. I continued with my work but at a much slower rate. Instead of buzzing around the house at maximum speed I went in slow motion until noon and luncheon, another crisis.

This time my stomach demanded attention, grinding her sides together to send sharp twinges out in protest to this neglect. She kept it up for nearly an hour but I recognised this struggle between the two of us and I was determined to come out on top of the situation.

I got out the meat, vegetables and other materials to prepare the evening meal and set about cooking. Delicious odours soon filled the kitchen, stimulated my olfactory nerves and they in turn tilted what they knew to my adversary. My stomach churned.

I finished my task and sat down to wait for the sound of the cannon. My arms and legs felt as if they were made of lead. My body became as limp as a damp rag and my tongue was transformed into a large wad of cotton wool that filled my mouth. At last the distant boom of the cannon sounded. I had made it.

The second day was somehow easier, perhaps because I knew what to expect. By the third even my stomach had accepted this discipline and adjusted to the changes in schedule. She was being filled as usual but during the evening and night instead of the day. It was like catching up on a case of jet lag or recovering from your vacation, which also takes three days. Most of my energy returned.

As the month wore on I made the amazing discovery that the day was much longer than I had perceived it previously. All at once I had time to do everything I planned for the day. I completed the many little tasks that had wanted doing for so long. I felt more in control of events.

How had this come about? It was because I was spared all the time I usually spent catering to the needs of stomach every day — breakfast, coffeebreak, lunch, tea break, and dinner — added to the necessary tasks of preparing these meals, setting the table and clearing and washing up. This organ of digestion had monopolised one-third of my day, if not more.

Would you believe it?

ISHAN HJAB has been sentenced to two years' hard labour in Amman because he loves goats.

During the past 16 years, Ihsan has made a habit of walking off with stray goats and he has been caught and convicted 20 times.

In his defence, after his latest arrest Ihsan explained: "I was walking quietly along the street when the goat started to follow me. I tried to shoo it away, but the animal would not go. I decided to take it to the police station and was arrested while on my way."

WORKERS IN Zaire are to start their day with 25 minutes of revolutionary songs, dancing and political thoughts devoted to the ruling party and national flag.

BRITISH POLICE are hunting a burglar who tortures his own cat so that its wailing drowns the sound of his break-ins.

Detectives believe he tugs a piece of string tied to his pet's tail as he smashes windows to sneak into houses.

Police probing six burglaries in the London suburb of Morden said: "Several witnesses report that they heard a cat howl at the exact time of the break-in."

Just Between Us

Ya'qoub Salim



Space travel landmark

THE LATEST flight of the Space Shuttle this week has been an exhilarating experience to watch. Proving as it did the unquestionable superiority of Yankee knowhow, it nonetheless did little to further the rest of the world's knowhow. But pictures of perfect takeoffs and landings, and arcane scientific exercises in space, are still fun to look at.

The highlight of the whole thing was the performance of — you've got it — America's first woman astronaut, proving that she too knew how to fly. She was also able to figure out how to operate a mechanical arm, and that after only eight years of training. Thus she disproved the expectations of the whole world that somehow a woman couldn't quite attain the performance level of the opposite sex.

In fact, the whole episode of the first woman astronaut has raised such a hullabaloo (despite the fact that for Soviet women space has practically become their second home), that one must look forward to more excitement when members of other "minority groups" blast off. Is it really possible that people of the female gender are up to the rigours of flight, the world has asked itself, and found the answer is yes. NASA was no less sceptical, it would seem.

I can imagine the questions of some future astronaut's press conference:

"How does it feel to be the first American with freckles to orbit the earth?" Answer: "It's so exciting, I can't believe it! This is a real step forward for American frecklehood."

And:

"As the first astronaut to have been born in Kennebunk, Maine, how do you plan to cope with your difficult chores in outer space?" Answer: "I intend to do my best, to perform just as well as I possibly can, and not to let my obvious handicap bother me. But it's really a shame that this should be such a big deal, you know. The fact that everybody is so excited about it proves that the cause of equality for Kennebunkers still has long way to go."

And can we expect one day to hear a press conference question something like this:

"You've passed an important milestone in space travel history, Astronaut. Can you tell us how you feel at this moment?"

"You're right, this is a landmark for equality of the sexes. I had to work hard to make it into the crew of this shuttle launch, and I'm proud. But perhaps someday we'll see the time when it is not so hard for a man to find acceptance in a world dominated by his physical and intellectual superiority, the women."

CALENDAR

Films

The American Centre presents "Patton" starring George C. Scott
Thursday 23 June at 8.30 pm
Monday 27 June at 8.30 pm

Exhibitions

The French Cultural Centre presents an exhibition of photographs of Petra by Roger Cloutre
Continues until Thursday 30 June

Garden Fete

The French School is holding an end of year celebration, including a student concert, games and fortune teller.
At the French School, near Shmeisani Interchange.
Thursday 23 June at 4.00 pm. All welcome.

Lecture

Dr Robert Gordon will present a lecture "Tut. Edh Dhabab and its environs — a report on recent archaeological research"
At the American Centre for Oriental Research
Tuesday 28 June at 8.30 pm

CRANES

Just in: a shipment of new cranes with capacities from 15 to 50 tonnes and various boom lengths.

FOR SALE OR RENT

Nassar Crane Company Tel: 77943 - Office
Abu Alanda, near the Fiat agency 815381 - Home

Sparkling farewell for a popular couple

It is clear that Amman is losing one of its most popular "Diplomatic couples". Yugoslavian Ambassador Mr Dusan Zavasnik and his wife.

This week German Ambassador Dr Hermann Munz combined his 60th birthday celebration with yet another farewell for the Zavasniks.

At a barbeque in the ambassador's garden the band from the Intercontinental Hotel provided a musical backdrop while the guests enjoyed a delicious selection of German and Arab specialties.

And it was a real ambassadorial turnout. Italian Ambassador Marquis Fabrizio Rossi Langhi, French Ambassador Jacques-Alain de Sedoy and his wife, Austrian Ambassador Mr Arnold Moebius and his wife British Ambassador Mr Alan Urwick and his wife, Chilean Ambassador Mr Fernando Contreras and his wife and Spanish Ambassador Mr Luis De Pedrosa and his wife were all there. Not to forget two visiting ambassadors, Mr De La Merona, Spanish Ambassador in Damascus who, with his wife, is visiting the Urwicks and representative in Beirut, Joaquin Castillo, Marquis de Jura Real.

Special event of the evening was the accordion playing of Dr Armin Kestler. Dr Kestler had the guests involved in an energetic conga to music

of different countries. For Artur and Heidi Brunner of the German Embassy it may have been the last chance to enjoy Dr Kestler's music as they will be leaving shortly for a new posting in Saudi Arabia, but other guests including Mr and Mrs Sami Hobbi, Mr and Mrs Munir Atallah, Mr and Mrs Usama Mikdadi, and EEC representative Tom O'Sullivan can hope for more another time.

Altogether it was a warm and friendly send-off for the Zavasniks. In an interview with The Star later Mr Zavasnik said he and his wife had enjoyed their life in Jordan and were leaving with many friendships and pleasant memories and the "Kestler conga" will no doubt be one of them.

Mr Zavasnik has been in Jordan since 1979 and he feels his mission here has been successful due largely to the healthy diplomatic relationship between Jordan and Yugoslavia.

He has been impressed by Jordan's achievements in the field of development and is pleased by the growth of Jordanian-Yugoslavian co-operation in various fields. He said there are now three Yugoslav companies working in Jordan, two in construction and one in oil exploration and trade between the two countries has grown steadily over the past decade.

In conclusion Mr Zavasnik stressed



Mr Dusan Zavasnik



Dr Hermann Munz

his country's continuing support of Arab interests and view point regarding Yugoslavia's warm and friendly relations with Jordan in particular.

Dr Jamal Shurdon, political professor at Jordan University, Florida this week to attend a seminar on the Middle East. Dr Shurdon will be attending a seminar on "Regional Conflict" to be held in Salzburg, Austria.



Mr Mahmoud Charchour

he paid particular tribute to the Jordanian press for its constructive role in education and national development.

Jordan is losing yet another diplomat this month when Tunisian Ambassador, Mr Mahmoud Charchour leaves after four years here.

Mr Charchour was first posted to Jordan in the late 50's and then returned in 1980. He says he has always felt very much at home here and during his long contact with the country he has been impressed by its tremendous achievements, particularly in the cultural, social and industrial fields. Many of these achievements, he says, have been realized through the wisdom and discretion of His Majesty King Hussein.

Mr Charchour feels that Jordan is a country rich in human resources and

Several young ladies were going through the colourful Palestinian costumes, trying to decide which ones to buy. Housewives were gathered around the tables looking at the beautifully handmade embroidered table covers, silverwork and pottery, picking out what they liked.

The occasion was the annual bazaar organized by the Arab Women's Union in Bethlehem at the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) on 16 & 17 June, and opened by Social Development Minister, Ja'am Al Mufli.

Miss Victoria Canawati, Secretary of the Union, told The Star that all the proceeds will be used for the several projects of the Union, including non-profit loans for around 160 university students, aid for needy families in Bethlehem and support for a public library, an institute for fine arts and a school for the mentally handicapped.

Established in 1947, the Union has provided opportunities for Palestinian women to support themselves. More than 150 women and girls are taught embroidery work which is then sold at a permanent exhibition at the Union's centre in Bethlehem and annually in Amman since 1977, added Miss Canawati.

The silverwork and pottery is made by young Bethlehem who learn the trade at workshops run by the Union.

And it must be the perfect time for bazaars. On Tuesday Mrs Maribel De Pedrosa, wife of Spanish Ambassador Mr Luis De Pedrosa, also organised a bazaar, this time with a Spanish flavour, in the garden of the embassy residence.

Her Royal Highness Princess Majda was there to encourage proceedings as Mrs De Pedrosa and Mrs Lopez, wife of Spanish Military Attache Lt. Col. Agudo Lopez, worked hard behind the stalls.

A beautiful selection of Spanish handicrafts were on sale, including embroidered shawls, tablecloths and placemats, decorated pottery and glassware, playing cards and ornamental compacta and ash-trays.

One well-appreciated novelty was the "take-away" food sections. Gazpacho to bottles, Spanish omelettes and biscuits were all available.

One can imagine that the households of Marousia Zimmerman, Dolly Tannous, Tania Tannous, Nazli Qa'war, Marella Nazzari and many others really enjoyed their supper that night.

Ra'fet reveals his special for drawing talent

By Tricia Weir
Star Staff Writer

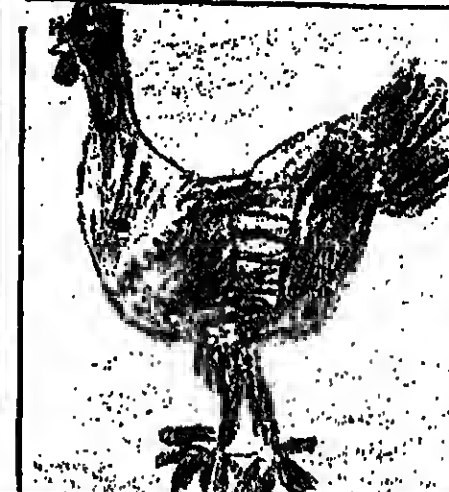
AMMAN — Ra'fet Mohammed Al-Sayed is only five years old but he is already demonstrating an incredible ability in drawing and modelling.

His talent became apparent earlier this year and no-one was more surprised and pleased than his mother to discover that he had a budding artist on her hands. His father is a Staff Sergeant in the Jordanian Royal Airforce.

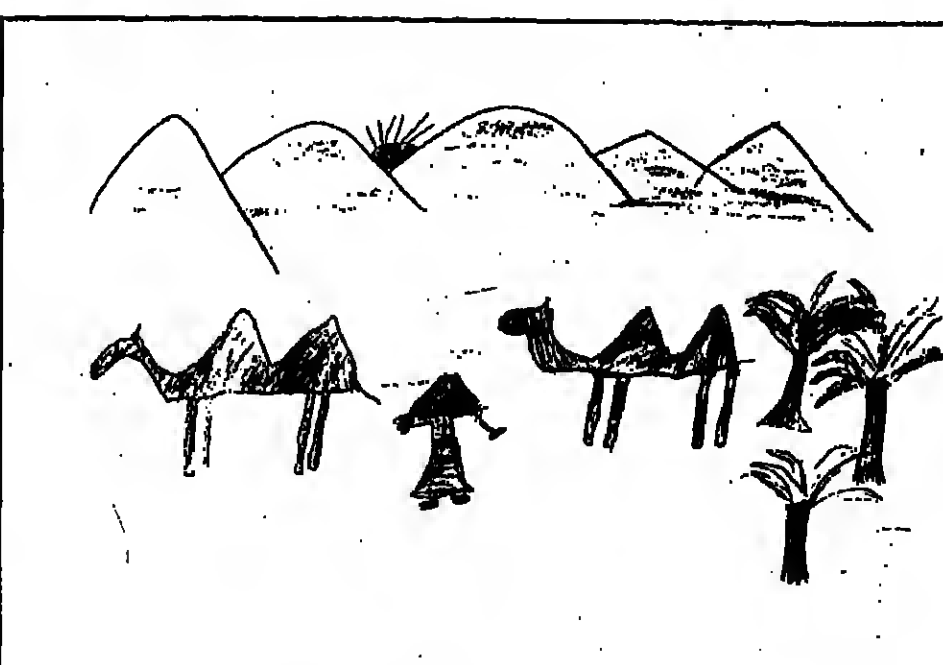
Ra'fet is the second child in a family of eight and has one older brother. He attends the Nursery of School for Military Families in Zarqa.

The Headmistress, Mrs. Samira Hinaidy spoke to The Star about Ra'fet: "He will do well," she said. "Next year he goes to school and then perhaps we will see how he develops."

Until now, Ra'fet has received no special tuition, but at his nursery school he is encouraged to draw and his development is being monitored. He is good at other subjects but Mrs. Hinaidy said that he tends to be quiet, not talking much, but expressing himself through his art. "Socially, he is just an ordinary child," she said.



Ra'fet Mohammed Al-Sayed (right) — already demonstrating his artistic ability. And some of his drawings (left).



THIS drawing is from Malek Sakat (61/2). Malek goes to the National Orthodox School in Amman.



Independence football tournament kicks off

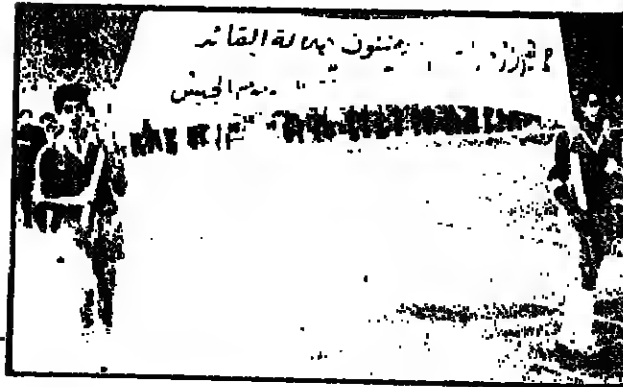
AMMAN — The much publicised Independence (Al Istiklal) football tournament organised by Al Wehdah club began last week, amidst great fanfare.

The tournament began with

an exhibition match between Al Wehdah and Al Ansar from Lebanon. The match ended in a 1-1 draw.

have been played so far in the tournament have ended in 1-1 draw.

Over 30,000 thousand spectators including two ministers of state watched the opening match.



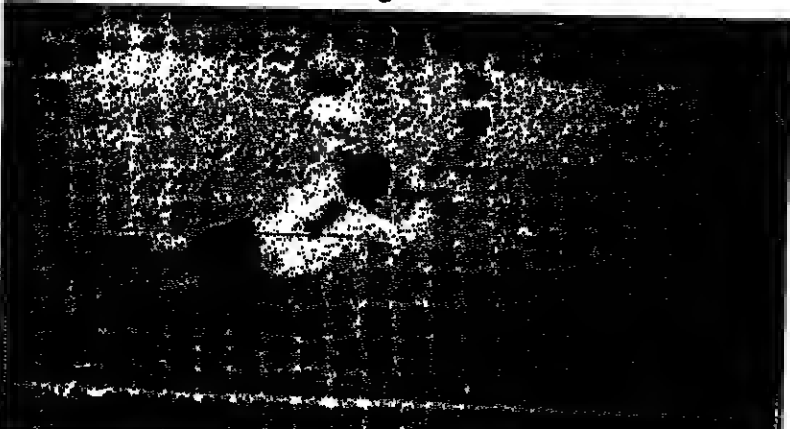
Members of the Al Wehdah club team march past the dais. The march past formed part of the activities which marked the opening of the tournament. Wehdah later played an exhibition match with Al-Ansar of Lebanon.



The opening ceremony. Picture above shows Minister of Finance and Customs Mr. Salem Massadeh (right) and Minister of Youth and Culture, Maan Abu Nowar (second from right) watching a march past of the participating clubs.



An exciting scene from the opening exhibition match between host team Al-Wehdah and Al-Ansar of Lebanon. The two teams drew one all.



Goalkeeper Jihad Mahjoub of Al Ansar dives full length to make a brilliant save in a match between Al Ansar and Salah Eddin of Iraq. The match played on Saturday ended in 1-1 draw.



Muteb Faowry (above) of the University of Jordan won the 5,000 metre cross country race Saturday in Kiel, West Germany. The competition, an annual affair was organised by the University of Kiel.

Participants from several universities in Germany and the Scandinavian countries took part in the competition.

Handball

The Jordan National handball team has left for the Soviet Union to play matches with a number of Soviet handball teams. The team was seen off at the airport by the Director of Youth Activities Organisation and the Chairman of the Jordan Handball Association. The team was made up of 10 players and four officials.

Australia draws with England

MELBOURNE (AP) — Australian coach Frank Arok had his dream come true when Australia held England to a 1-1 draw in the third and final soccer international Sunday. Arok said he wanted to finish the series with at least one Australian goal and he got it.

Australia often had the England defence fighting desperately. But it was the English who took the lead in the 19th minute when striker Trevor Francis turned on a ball inside the box and whipped home a fantastic shot.

Australia equalised in the 27th minute when mid-fielder Joe Watson sent over a cross and after a melee in the goal area English defender Phil Neal turned the ball over the line.

The second half was full of incidents which culminated with a missed penalty by Francis in the 73rd minute. Francis first planted the ball past goalkeeper Terry Greedy but the referee made him take the shot again after indicating he was not ready for the kick. Francis shot his second kick over the bar, much to the delight of the crowd.



The Seventh Universality games organised by the International Union of University Sports will take place in Edmonton, Canada, from 1-11 July. The games will cover both track and field events and are open to students between the ages of 17-28. Picture above shows the emblem of this year's games designed by a Canadian artist.

Education Sports Arabia Exhibition next year

THE THIRD Middle East Education, Training and Sport Exhibition code-named "Education Sports Arabia" will take place in Bahrain from 5-9 February next year.

It is sponsored jointly by Dr. Ali Fakhro, Bahrain's Minister of Education and Sheikh Essa bin Mohammed, President of Bahrain's General Organisation for Youth and Sports.

The exhibition has attracted international support from organisations who have expressed willingness to

participate in it. The British Overseas Trade Board has made a reservation for a national lot venture group in conjunction with the British Educational Equipment Association. Other national groups are expected to be confirmed soon.

Two major conferences will be held alongside the exhibition. One, on training, educational systems and methods, organised by the Middle East Education Magazine. The other is on Sports Medicine organised by the Bahrain Sports Institute.

Swimming contest

An American swimming team from Saudi Arabia is expected in Amman during Id el Fitr for a swimming contest with a Jordanian side. The contest will take place at Al-Hussein Sports City.

Fun And Fitness

by Dave Terrell, Ed. S. United States Sports Academy Good Health

There are no short-cuts to good health and fitness. One of the most common fitness dreams for many people is to lose inches and shed extra pounds of fat. The cries in the market place for instant fitness are very strong. In today's fitness conscious society, the market for health and fitness gadgets and gimmicks has boomed to a \$30 billion a year industry.

Massage, pounding, and vibration are totally ineffective for achieving energy balance in weight control. Massage and pounding by human hands or wooden rollers do not break up fat and allow it to burn more readily. Vibration bells do not create sufficient heat to burn off fat from hips or thighs. These do nothing to increase one's need for fuel, so it does nothing to remove fat.

Sauna belts or shorts, new fads on the market, are said to remove fat from the areas covered by them. Actually they compress the tissue which makes it look as if inches have been lost but this is only temporary. Any water loss due to sweating is immediately replaced with food or drink. This can even lead to weight gain. A person may sweat off five pounds of fluid without burning fat or calories and will sometimes replace the fluid with a high calorie drink.

Numerous exercise devices are on the market. Most of them carefully avoid advertising statements that are completely false while giving the impression that their use will lead to rapid weight loss. The fact is that such devices burn less than five calories per minute! This is considerably less than that required by jogging, swimming, or bicycle riding.

Devices which offer total fitness in five minutes per day may provide some exercise for strength. They may do nothing for aerobic fitness and do not burn enough calories to achieve weight loss. When purchasing any exercise equipment, it should be based on sound and proven physiological principles. Beware of magical ways to lose weight with new discoveries and miracle methods.

Do you have any questions about fitness? If so, contact the US Sports Academy, Box 6630, Mobile, AL 36688.

Intimate Starcasts



By Henry Arnold

Week commencing from 23rd June



CAPRICORN — December 21st to January 19th

It seems very likely that you will have a long and serious talk with a loved one during this week, after which you will feel very contented. There could be an opportunity for you to widen your circle of friends during this week, so take advantage of this. A letter which you receive towards the end of the week should bring you great happiness, plus something very exciting to look forward to, which may be the cause for a celebration.

AQUARIUS — January 20th to February 18th

A change in your way of life is indicated during this week, and it could bring about an improvement in an important direction. This is a week when you are more than likely to benefit in a very surprising way through the good fortune of a very dear person. Also, try to get out and enjoy yourself as much as you possibly can, for the indications are that you will gain most pleasure from the social field this week.

PISCES — February 19th to March 20th

Emotional portents are extremely well starred this coming week, and an occurrence may call for a sudden decision, but don't worry about this, for the one you make will be the right one. You may find that daily routine may irritate you somewhat this week, but social activity in the evenings should more than compensate for this. News you receive from a close person will give you an extra feeling of happiness and satisfaction during the whole of this week.

ARIES — March 21st to April 20th

A serious discussion after a slight tiff with a loved one could clear the air greatly this week, and you will feel more settled at last. This is a period when you should find an opportunity for catching up on odd jobs which may have been neglected of late. You could find that your work is a little on the quiet side, but nevertheless, it should prove to be an extremely useful week for you.

TAURUS — April 21st to May 20th

By the helpful co-operation of a close friend, you should be able to bring an old idea of yours to the fore this week. This should be an especially lucky period for you where money is concerned, and most of the chances which you take in this direction should, in the long run, turn out successfully. Any recent worries or doubts that you may have had regarding a loved one should this week, prove to have been absolutely groundless.

GEMINI — May 21st to June 20th

By the middle of the coming week, things should begin to look up and move along very satisfactorily indeed for you, and you should be feeling much happier all round. You would be well advised to take on time this week, and by so doing, you should be able to judge things more clearly and come up with a satisfactory conclusion. A person whom you meet at a social event this week could cause some excitement.

CANCER — June 21st to July 21st

Quite a smooth week lies ahead for you and there should be a very gay time for you socially at the weekend. You should be just a little annoyed by news of what an untruthful person is supposed to have said about you. You would be very wise to ignore this completely. Someone whom you hold most dear should praise you for your originality and wit this week.

LEO — July 22nd to August 21st

You would be well advised to try letting those around you think that they are right this week, but at the same time, work things out logically for yourself. A very pleasant surprise in the romantic field should come your way by the end of this week, and this should more than delight you. By a little financial assistance, a private plan which you may have in mind should take an unexpectedly successful turn now.

VIRGO — August 22nd to September 21st

You could find that by being co-operative with someone you are not all that fond of this week, could prove of mutual benefit and they should unexpectedly show you great appreciation. Some time during this week, your advice could be sought by a young member of your family. Try to treat this in absolute confidence. Towards the weekend, you could be asked to organise either a party or an outing. Try to give full vent to your abilities in this direction.

LIBRA — September 22nd to October 22nd

Your partner should be in a very flattering mood this week, and this in turn should please you very much. Now is the period for you to have a good something which is new. This in turn should produce very pleasing results with view to future plans. Do not judge a man one too hastily this week, for you should discover that there is absolutely no foundation to chatter you may hear. Better to let things take their normal course now.

SCORPIO — October 23rd to November 21st

This is a period to make the most of all your chances and opportunities, for all the indications are that you cannot do wrong in whatever you attempt. The highlight of your next seven days appears to be the weekend's entertainment which should bring you into the company of new and very interesting friends. Where finance is concerned, there could be an unexpected gain for you, and this should prove to be of great assistance.

SAGITTARIUS — November 22nd to December 20th

During this coming week, an argument could crop up with someone who is dear to you, and you should bear in mind that actions speak louder than words. Owing to some good news which will dispel a loved one's recent tenseness, a more harmonious relationship can be expected. Towards the end of the week, an old friend, whom you have not seen for quite some time may pay you an unexpected visit.

Thursday 23 June

Birthday Greetings to You. Although you are inclined by nature to plan ahead cautiously, and carefully, your life this year should take a very unexpected turn, and you could find yourself in new and improved surroundings.

You will find it easier in the coming year to share your joys and problems as family ties will be strong, and there are prospects that you will be able to bring about something that has eluded you up to now.

Your own talents should be played up as much as possible, as your skill in a new interest could win you much admiration from friends and relatives if you make an effort to become really proficient at it.

Where your health is concerned, it would be sensible to guard against extremes of temperature.

Friday 24 June

Birthday Greetings to You. People you have been close to will disappear from the scene for a time, and new bonds will be formed, which should bring happiness allied to a stability which has been missing for some time.

All the hard work you have been putting in at work will be well rewarded as the year progresses, and you will not regret the time and effort you have been devoting to your work.

You have a remarkable year ahead of you. You have a natural ability to adjust yourself to the unexpected, and this will stand you in very good stead for the change ahead. Do not worry the change will be for the better.

Your inclination to find excuses for worry and despondence will melt away under the influence of a new person in your life, whose presence brings laughter and cheer.

Saturday 25 June

Birthday Greetings to You. The year can be summed up as one that will bring you many improvements, although you may have to take on more responsibility.

It would be far better to avoid getting mixed up in the affairs of a colleague, who has a tendency to get involved in one problem after another.

Your reasoning powers will be on a very high level during the next two months, thus enabling you to come to a very satisfactory solution to a romantic problem, and reach a new understanding, which will then result in contentment for several people around you.

Birthday Information Charts

Monday 27 June

Birthday Greetings to You. Travel will play an important part in your life in about three months time, and as a result of this, you will meet new friends, and gain some valuable support for your career.

Money matters will be a little troublesome for the next two months. After that, you can anticipate an unexpected offer of help from someone close to you, and by this time next year, you will be really secure.

Towards the end of October, you will be introduced to someone of the opposite sex who is going to have a very deep and lasting influence on your life. For the younger ones amongst you, this could easily mean wedding bells before your next anniversary.

If you have an opportunity to travel regarding your work, it would be very foolish to turn it down.

Tuesday 28 June

Birthday Greetings to You. Your own personal life promises to be very exciting this coming year. Romance is in the air, and for the single ones, there is a strong indication of wedding bells.

Financially, things should be on the upward trend, giving you a far greater feeling of security than you have hitherto attained. Old acquaintances, because of your luck, could try to jump on the handwagon. Whilst not creating enemies, do be alive to this aspect.

An opportunity to express yourself in a very unusual manner will present itself during the next two months. This could lead to great success for you as long as you do not rush things but let them take their natural course.

Wednesday 29 June

Birthday Greetings to You. You should experience much happier relationships with folk you are fond of, and also intelligent interests are favoured this coming year. Therefore, you would do well to make the most of opportunities in both these spheres and thus, you gain a much higher degree of contentment and in consequence, a feeling of fulfilment.

People you have lost contact with will reappear in your life about October time, but be careful not to arouse jealousy deliberately, as the consequences might linger on in a harmful manner.

Much good luck seems to be in store for you starting with a surprise financial windfall, and for the next six months at least, almost all aspects of your life are favoured, particularly where a firm new friendship is concerned.

PEANUTS
featuring
"Good ol'
Charlie Brown"
by SCHULZ

MY REPORT? I'M SORRY, MAAM, IT'S IN MY BINDER, AND MY BINDER IS CAUGHT IN MY HAIR...

I DON'T KNOW... I FELL ASLEEP LAST NIGHT DOING MY HOMEWORK, AND THERE IT WAS

I'VE TRIED WHIPPING IT BACKWARD AND FORWARD...

BONK!

BUT NOTHING SEEMS TO HELP

ANYWAY, MY REPORT WAS CALLED, "DOES EDUCATION HAVE TO BE PAINFUL?" I THINK MAYBE IT DOES...

FRANK AND ERNEST

HEY! HOW DO YOU FIGURE THAT THING WORKS?

WELL, I GUESS ONE HALF IS TO SEND IT AWAY, AND THE OTHER HALF IS TO BRING IT BACK.

LET'S SEE.

SNAP!

JUST OUR LUCK! WE THREW THE WRONG HALF!

GARFIELD

THAT'S ODD... TWO LITTLE BUGS IN FULL SHAKESPEAREAN DRESS

ROMEO, ROMEO, WHEREFORE ART THOU, ROMEO?

I'M RIGHT HERE, JULIET

I BRING BAD NEWS, JULIE BABY, OUR FAMILIES ARE FEUDING AND DON'T WANT US TO DATE ANYMORE

OHNO!

I'M NOT ONE TO FOOL WITH GREAT LITERATURE

Tarzan

EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

THIS INSANITY'S GONE FAR ENOUGH, MR. SLAUGHTER. I'M CALLING OFF THE HUNT.

SOMETHING I SHOULD HAVE DONE LONG AGO.

AS LONG AS I PAY YOUR SALARY, JUPITER, YOU'LL DO WHAT I TELL YOU.

SO YOU CAN GO ON PRETENDING YOU'RE SOMETHING YOU AREN'T?

NOT THIS TIME, SLAUGHTER. THE GAME'S OVER.

I'M SORRY YOU FEEL THAT WAY, JUPITER.

SO HAVE I, TARMANGANI. SO HAVE I...

